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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 FEBRUARY 1987

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## ANHUI PROFESSORS ON HEFEI STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

OW271640 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Excerpts] On 25 December, our station reporter had an interview with Guang Renhong, professor of the Department of History of Anhui University, and Wang Zenong, professor of Anhui Agriculture Institute, and asked for their opinions about some college students in Hefei City taking to the street for demonstrations over the past several days.

We now broadcast Professor Guang Renhong's recorded talk first:

[Begin recording] Recently, these young students made some suggestions about the schools where they study and about important state affairs. This is fine because their actions showed their warm love for socialism. However, all our actions must fall within the scope of the Constitution. We must not allow our actions to affect the current excellent situation of stability and unity.

I am a history worker. In my early years I studied in the United States. Over the years I have taught history at many colleges. From the books I have read and the experience I have acquired in China and foreign countries, I have come to deeply understand the humiliation and bitterness our nation has suffered since the Opium War. It is absolutely correct to call the history of modern China a history of national humiliation.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we healed the wounds caused by the "Cultural Revolution" and within a short period made very good achievements on all fronts. Our nation is rejuvenating and our economy is developing successfully. Our miraculous achievements have surprised people in all circles at home and abroad. I feel all these achievements have been made only because we have first created a situation of stability and unity. It is not easy to create stability and unity.

Our young students are our motherland's future. Serving as a link between past and future, they are a pillar of the state and promoters of our motherland's modernization. The future is yours; the future also relies on you. As an old intellectual, I earnestly hope that our young fellow students treasure the current situation of stability and unity, which was not easily won. I hope that our young fellow students of the 1980's can master their

skills to help develop the Chinese nation and promote socialist modernization.  
[end recording]

Wang Zenong, professor at the Anhui Agricultural Institute, talked about the relationship between socialist democracy and upholding the four fundamental principles.

/9599

CSO: 4005/321

## LEGAL PAPER ON HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION

HK240702 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 15 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Xu Hong (1776 1347): "Respect Basic Human Rights, Demand Social Progress--Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Adoption of the 'International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights' and the 'International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights'"]

[Text] On 16 December 20 years ago, the UN General Assembly passed 'a resolution on adopting the "International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights" and the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" (hereafter referred to as the "two covenants"). This year, the United Nations held a special meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of these two covenants. This shows that the United Nations attaches great importance to the two covenants and pays close attention to safeguarding and promoting human rights in the international community. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out in his speech at the UN General Assembly this year: "The two covenants are of positive significance for the realization of the UN charter's principle on respecting human rights."

Human rights is a concept and slogan put forth by the bourgeois thinkers in Europe and America to oppose feudal autocracy. Before World War I, human rights were codified in domestic laws as part of citizens' rights. Because of a large number of cases in which human rights were trampled between the two world wars, the issue of human rights attracted wide attention in the international community. Therefore, the UN Charter "reiterates the principles concerning basic human rights, human dignity and value, and the equal rights between men and women and between large and small countries." This became the new starting point for the development of the international human rights laws. In 1948, the United Nations passed the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." In 1966, it passed the two covenants on human rights and codified civil rights and people's political, economic, social, and cultural rights in the form of law. The right of national self-determination was for the first time included in an international convention as part of basic human rights. In the 1970's, some developing countries called for adding the concept of "development right" to human rights, and this indicated that the development of the international human rights laws had entered a new, higher stage, and that human rights laws were playing a greater role in modern international relations.

So far, more than 50 international conventions and agreements concerning human rights have been signed in the world, but the two covenants are still the two basic documents. More than 80 countries have signed these covenants. The contents of the two covenants include people's right to life, personal freedom and security, freedom of religious belief, equality before law, freedom of speech, assembly, and association, freedom of marriage, citizens' right to participate in political affairs, citizens' right to work and their working conditions and remuneration, social security, living standards, and educational standards. In order to ensure the implementation of the covenants, the United Nations has set up a special committee to examine the implementation of the covenant provisions in various signatory countries and to put forth proposals for the improvement of human rights. It should be particularly mentioned here that as the two covenants were born during the upsurge of the national liberation movements in the 1960's when many Third World countries arose, their contents mainly represent the interests of the developing countries. For example, the first provision of the two covenants is: "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By exercising this right they can freely decide their political position and freely seek their economic, social, and cultural development." "Under no circumstance can a people be deprived of its means of survival." These provisions not only play an important role in safeguarding basic human rights and freedom, but also make positive contributions to the world's peace and justice and to the economic development of Third World countries.

However, when commemorating the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the two covenants, we should also recognize that there are still complicated struggles in the area of international human rights. Large-scale, brutal trampling on human rights by colonialism, racism, foreign aggression and occupation still exist in many areas in the world. Moreover, the phenomena of using human rights as a pretext to interfere in countries' internal affairs also occur frequently. All of these things violate the spirit of the two covenants.

China is a permanent member of the UN Security Council. China supports the UN Charter's principle on promoting and encouraging respect for human rights, and this is the constant position of the Chinese Government. The basic spirit of the two covenants is in line with the principles of China's laws and policies. In our country, the people enjoy extensive democracy and freedom. China's Constitution and other basic laws provide a reliable legal foundation for the realization of all human rights. In international affairs, China is making untiring efforts to maintain world peace and good international order, and has won general praise from the international community. With the passing of time, our country will play a greater and greater role and produce greater and greater influence in the field of international human rights, and will make greater contributions to the entire international community's progress.

/9599

CSO: 4005/321

## BRIEFS

U.S.-MONGOLIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Moscow, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--Mongolia and the United States today established diplomatic relations, the Soviet news agency TASS reported. TASS quoted a joint U.S.-Mongolian statement, published in the official Mongolian press, as saying that Ulan Bator and Washington have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors from 27 January. Mongolia and the United States "confirmed their loyalty to principles of equality, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual respect and mutual interest," TASS added. [Text]  
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 27 Jan 87] /9604

CSO: 4000/070



## BRIEFS

USSR INTENT TO EXPAND COOPERATION--The Soviet Union has emphasized again its determination to expand cooperation with its major Asian ally Vietnam, the communist party daily Pravda reported today. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Monday, discussion focused on improving the efficiency of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The meeting advocated that the Soviet Union and Vietnam must emphasize and expand their cooperation in politics, social economics, ideology and culture, Pravda said. Because past Soviet aid to Vietnam did not produce an ideal effect, the meeting stressed that Soviet departments must improve their work on Soviet-aid projects, which have been finished or are being built in Vietnam. [Text]  
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 6 Jan 87 OW] /12624

CSO: 4000/064

## RENMIN RIBAO ON JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC MOVES

HK220851 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 22 Jan 87

["International Jottings" by Chao Yang (2600 7122): "The Voice of Japan"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, Japan has actively carried out diplomatic activities. Prime Minister Nakasone visited Northern and Eastern Europe. While in Yugoslavia, he put forth a 5-point proposal on U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks and asked the U.S. and Soviet leaders to bear the proposal in mind when negotiating a disarmament agreement. Meanwhile, Japan's Foreign Minister Kuranari, who is now visiting southern Pacific countries, put forth five principles on Japan's "new Pacific policy" and said that Japan would give assistance to these countries to prevent Soviet "infiltration" in this region. During his visit to Thailand, Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, put forth four proposals whereby Japan and ASEAN can depend on each other in industry.

Let us lay aside the specific contents of these "proposals" and "plans." What merits people's attention is that Japan is now promoting its diplomatic activities to foreign countries, especially to those regions it paid less attention in the past. In foreign policy, it has changed the practice of following the lead of the United States, begun to actively play its special role as an influential member of the West camp, and done its best to let people hear "Japan's voice" in the world political arena.

Obviously, the recent spate of Japan's diplomatic moves was backed by its strong economic power. Japan has now become the world's largest creditor, with its net foreign assets (its foreign creditor's rights reduce its foreign liabilities) amounting to nearly \$130 billion by the end of 1985. The figure is expected to increase by 10 times by 2000, when Japan's GNP will exceed the total GNP of EC countries. As a result of Japan transferring a huge amount of its surplus capital to foreign countries, Japan's newspapers are discussing whether Japan will become "the locomotive of world economy" after Britain and the United States. The capital exported by Britain and the United States accounted for the largest percentage of the world's total foreign investment volume.

Japan moving from an "economic power" to a "political power" corresponds with the developmental trend of the multipolar international political scene. At present, the key note of "Japan's voice" is stressing detente and disarmament and promoting peace and development, so it is welcomed by most countries. However, people should take care that no shrillness creeps into Japan's voice. This shrillness should cause people to look to Japan in alarm, for a reason known to all.

/9604

CSO: 4005/361

## JAPANESE PRESS OPPOSED TO NEW DEFENSE POLICY

OW251750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jan (XINHUA)--Major Japanese newspapers today editorialised their opposition to the government decision to scrap the decade-old, self-imposed defense spending ceiling of one percent of GNP.

The defense budget drafted by the government for fiscal 1987 beginning 1 April stands at 3.517 trillion yen (\$22 billion), up 5.2 percent from the current fiscal year and amounting to 1.004 percent of the projected gross national product.

One leading paper, ASAHI SHIMBUN, said the government's new defense policy can enjoy no approval, as it constitutes no ceiling to the spending and implies the danger of nullifying the principle that Japan should have a moderate defense program suitable to its strength and conditions.

Another major paper, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, said the breach of the one percent ceiling will make it impossible to keep defense spending in the future under control, as any restrictive measures can be changed once again for a similar defense reason.

In addition, the new policy is also likely to disturb the international community, the paper noted.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN said the one percent ceiling is of significance not only as a curb on the expansion of defense spending, but also as the symbol of a determination not to use military force.

The paper said people need to keep an eye not only on the rate of defense spending against GNP, but also on the defense budget itself. This is because as things stand today, Japan militarily is likely to rank among the top spenders in the developed world, it said.

/9604

CSO: 4000/070

## BRIEFS

JAPAN DEFENSE POLICY NO THREAT--Tokyo, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government today officially scrapped their decade-old policy of keeping the annual defense budget below 1 percent of the gross national product. The new defense spending policy was adopted this evening at an extraordinary cabinet members' meeting presided over by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Japan's defense spending for the 1986-90 period will be limited to 18.4 trillion yen (\$121.05 billion) and this limit will not be reviewed within that period. Gotoda said Japan will not become a major military power or a threat to other countries. It will adhere to the three non-nuclear principles banning the production, possession or introduction into the Japanese territory of nuclear weapons. Last December the Japanese Government unveiled a defense budget for fiscal 1987 of 3.52 trillion yen (\$22 billion), or 1.004 percent of the 1987 GNP. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 24 Jan 87] /9604

CSO: 4000/070

## PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR RESIGNS

OW240023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, 23 Jan (XINHUA)--Maria Serena Diokno, member of the government negotiating panel which was commissioned to negotiate with the NDF and secretary-general of the panel secretariat, resigned today after the rally violence yesterday.

In her resignation paper submitted to [words indistinct] government negotiator chairman, she said, "In the past few weeks, I have found it increasingly difficult to defend the position of government on a wide range of issues."

"Yesterday's shooting incident at the demonstration rally, which resulted in at least a dozen deaths and many injuries--mainly from gunshots--makes it impossible for me to defend what took place. The killings were unjustified," she said.

She continued, "I find it even more ironic and tragic that this should happen when government's first commitment in the agenda it presented to the National Democratic Front (NDF) was land reform. And yet our farmers who have long desired and fought for this reform, and suffered under the conditions of landlessness and poverty, were treated with bullets and violence."

"If the leaders of the military establishment have any sense of decency, they ought to resign, we the people should demand their resignation," she remarked.

The NDF, representing 12 political organizations including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army in the just-suspended negotiations, protested the killing of the farmers and cited the bloody incident as one factor that led to the indefinite suspension of the peace talks with government.

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CSO: 4000/071

## BRIEFS

SIHANOUK REJECTS TALKS WITH HENG SAMRIN--Belgrade, 21 Jan (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today rejected a Vietnamese offer for talks between his coalition government and the Heng Samrin regime. Sihanouk told a press conference in Belgrade that the offer was conveyed to him by Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu when he was visiting Romania a week ago. Sihanouk said that only when the Heng Samrin regime recognizes Democratic Kampuchea as the legal state and his coalition government as the sole representative of the Khmer people, can negotiations be started. The offer was made because the Vietnamese occupation troops are in a dilemma in Kampuchea, he declared. Sihanouk also expressed his readiness to meet Soviet envoys or diplomats at any time and any place on condition that the Soviet Union recognizes him as the leader of Kampuchea instead of a guerrilla chief. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 22 Jan 87] /9604

PHILIPPINE PEACE TALKS--Manila, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The National Democratic Front (NDF) of the Philippines has pulled out of the peace negotiations with the government for a political settlement of the 18-year-old armed struggle. NDF chief negotiator Satur Ocampo confirmed the pullout in a telephone conversation today. "We cannot negotiate with the government that cannot control its armed forces," Ocampo said, apparently referring to the bloodshed near the presidential palace here on 22 January, during which at least 12 farmers demonstrating for land reform were shot dead by soldiers. NDF is an alliance composed of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army and other groups waging armed struggle against the government. The alliance began formal peace talks with the government on substantive issues on 6 January, trying to solve the armed struggle and other important issues in order to bring peace to the country. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 24 Jan 87] /9604

VANUATU, SOVIET UNION FISHING AGREEMENT--Canberra, 28 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has signed a fishing agreement worth U.S.\$1.5 million in annual royalties with the South Pacific island nation of Vanuatu. According to press reports here today, the 12-month fishing agreement was initialed yesterday by Soviet Ambassador to Australia and Vanuatu Evgeniy Samoteykin and Vanuatu's Prime Minister Father Walter Lini in Port Vila, capital of

Vanuatu. The agreement will give eight Soviet fishing boats port access in the South Pacific after the lapsing of the first fishing agreement with Kiribati last October. The Soviet action in Vanuatu represents an important advance in Soviet efforts to expand its contacts in the region. Soviet Ambassador Samoteykin presented his credentials to establish diplomatic relations with Vanuatu only on this Monday. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 28 Jan 87] /9604



MINISTER REVIEWS 1986 DEVELOPMENTS

OW301242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA)--China's cultural development this year has been "stable" as anticipated, said Cultural Minister Wang Meng.

Wang, 52, is quoted by PEOPLE'S DAILY today as saying that his ministry has concentrated on two things: developing a democratic, harmonious social and cultural environment that benefits literary and art creations and making preparations for further reforms in the literary and art field.

There have been some good operas portraying changes in urban and rural areas and in the people's minds. The adaptation of some western classic operas to Chinese operas has also been a success.

More and more people have begun taking a liking to classical music this year, Wang said. The performance by Luciano Pavarotti early this year was a hit, indicating a higher level of music appreciation of the Chinese people.

The minister notes that paintings exhibitions held this year show varieties of new styles.

To push forward the reforms, the ministry is working out policies on the cultural market, dance, video and film shows, protection of cultural relics and publication of books in foreign languages.

The minister expresses the hope that his ministry will take still greater steps in the reform next year, and that more art troupes will go abroad to give commercial performances.

/7358

CSO: 4000/065

BAOGAO WENXUE PUBLISHES LIU BINYAN'S LATEST NOVEL

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Article: "'Incomplete Burial,' Sequel to 'The Second Kind of Loyalty,' Is Published"]

[Text] According to a report in XINMIN WANBAO on 7 November 1986, "Incomplete Burial," the sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty," was published in the October issue of BAOGAO WENXUE [LITERATURE REPORT]. Liu made a trip to Shanghai last May for the purpose of writing this book.

On the evening of 6 November, right after attending the 3-day international symposium of contemporary Chinese literature as vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, Liu made a special trip to see Comrade Shi Wangqing [4258 3076 3237] of the Haiyun Academy at the latter's home. Inside, a room no larger than 10 square meters was filled to capacity; the master of the house, Shi Wangqing, was a character in "Incomplete Burial," the sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty." The over 60-year-old Liu Binyan energetically and poignantly talked to the packed audience about being a writer with integrity. With considerable emotion he said: "I am going to continue to speak on behalf of the intellectuals. If their status is not improved, there can be no hope for China's modernization." Liu realized that this would be a prolonged struggle.

CSO: 4005/381

WRITERS' PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES LITERARY FREEDOM

OW162023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)--A spokesman for the Chinese Writers Association said today that Chinese writers are now enjoying a lively atmosphere for literary creation.

Xie Yongwang said, "on the whole, the weather has been healthy and normal for the writers."

While introducing the general situation of China's contemporary literature to over 40 Chinese and foreign reporters, Xie mentioned that about seven months ago, some foreigners expressed doubt about whether China could maintain freedom of literary creation. He gave a number of examples to show that this is unfounded.

Xie, who is a literary critic himself, said last spring, after literary theorist Liu Zaifu had published his views on literary subjects, noted critic Chen Yong criticized him by name in an article carried by the party's magazine, RED FLAG.

"At the time," he said, "many people were afraid that this dispute would erupt into mayhem, but the facts have proved that it was only a free and equal literary dispute."

He said articles supporting Liu's views had an equal chance to be carried by RED FLAG and other publications. And the result was that "Liu is still in charge of his magazine LITERARY COMMENT, and Chen has founded a new magazine--LITERARY THEORY AND CRITICISM."

Xie Yongwang held that multiple forms of literary creation are also manifestations of the free atmosphere. "Though there has been no sensational work, writers are all exploring their own fields and expressing their different appraisals of present-day life."

After Xie's briefing, Deng Youmei, Li Guowen and six other writers, poets and literary critics answered reporters' questions.

While the so-called experimental literary works which explore new avenues and hitherto-taboo subjects are on the increase, the influence literary works used

to exert on readers is slackening, according to Deng Youmei, member of the association's secretariat and a novelist. He added, "it is a normal phenomenon and result of the growing tendency toward democracy that Chinese readers are not so much concerned about literary works as they used to be."

According to Deng, it is "abnormal" for readers to regard writers as "political spokesmen," as in the past.

Liu Xinwu, editor-in-chief of the magazine PEOPLE'S LITERATURE and a novelist, said, he and some other writers "will never forget to make their works as popular and readable as possible while exploring new literary forms."

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GOVERNMENT STREAMLINING UNDERWAY IN 16 CITIES

OW171250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--In 16 of China's medium-sized cities the duties of some government offices will be reallocated to other appropriate departments, according to the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System.

Under the current restructuring program only those offices managing administrative sections will maintain their existing role.

Overall plans to reform and streamline governmental offices is based on investigation and study which took place during the past six months. Plans have been worked out by the cities, with an emphasis on changing the role of some existing government offices, and plans are now being implemented in some of the cities, an official from the commission told XINHUA.

The 16 cities designated last May to pioneer nationwide work in this aspect are Jiangmen, Dandong, Weifang, Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Maanshan, Xiamen, Shaoxing, Anyang, Luoyang, Huangshi, Hengyang, Zigong, Baoji and Tianshui.

The investigation shows government institutions in the 16 cities now have responsibility for five aspects: managing party affairs and civil problems; managing family planning; public order and related social work; managing enterprises; managing comprehensive institutions such as finance, prices and statistics; and managing administrative sections.

"The responsibility for the first four aspects will be shifted to other related departments," the official said.

The responsibility of managing party, civil and social affairs will be shifted to governments of urban districts and suburban counties; the task of managing comprehensive economic departments, shifted to the existing relevant comprehensive departments; while the role of directly managing enterprises will be totally granted to the enterprises themselves, and no government institutions will be allowed to interfere.

"After the reform, problems related to funds and raw materials faced by independently-run enterprises will be solved mainly through developing monetary markets and markets for means of production," the official said.

"Streamlining specific administrative sections to reinforce comprehensive economic management and supervisory departments is one of the major components of the reform in these cities," the official said, "and these cities have also emphasized industry, communications and commercial departments."

Some cities have consolidated or reorganized departments to manage electronics, chemical, metallurgical and textile industries, and departments administering heavy, light, and medicine and chemicals industries have also been combined.

In other cities, some highly specialized departments will be eliminated with their workload transferred to small related groups within the city's economic commission. Five such bureaus have already been eliminated in Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province.

As an important component in restructuring the country's economic system, government streamlining is designed to legally "bring about scientific and modernized administration" to gradually meet the needs of the country's planned commodity economy development.

China has implemented three major streamlining programs since the founding of new China in 1949. In 1982, reforms put an end to the life-tenure of both party and government officials. Many younger, well-educated professionals have been promoted to leading posts in the past few years, thus changing the composition of the party leader contingent as a whole.

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GOVERNMENT UNITS USE SCIENCE IN POLICY MAKING

OW180856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 18 Dec 86

["Round-up: Governmental Policy-Making More Scientific and Democratic"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--The Chinese government at various levels is now adopting more scientific and democratic techniques in making policy decisions instead of basing on its experience as in the past.

Advisory and research institutions offering valuable and strategic ideas on the country's political, economic and social development have been established in all 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in some larger cities.

Also known as "think tanks," these institutions are officially called economic and social development research centers or advisory commissions.

The Research Center for Economic and Social Development under the State Council is one of the advisory offices of the Chinese central government. The Center is made up of eminent scholars, experts, technicians and recently-graduated researchers.

China's biggest industrial city of Shanghai now has more than 600 advisory institutions employing 22,000 researchers. A random sample survey of 68 of these institutions shows they have offered advice to 4,700 projects involving investments of 4 billion yuan (\$1.1 billion).

The Advisory Center of the Municipal Scientific and Technical Association has offered consultancy services in the development of 12,000 new products, helping to create 600 million yuan (\$162.2 million) in income over the past 3 years.

The municipality's Machinery and Electronic Products Advisory Co has established links with firms and banks in more than 280 world cities, regularly providing information or offering consultation on request.

In Wuhan, the city government officially established an advisory commission. The newly-formed commission, with Liu Daoyu, president of Wuhan University

as chairman, has 31 members, 29 of whom are professors, associate professors, researchers and senior engineers.

Since its establishment three years ago, the commission has concentrated research efforts on the city's systematic development. Their suggestions to build Wuhan into the biggest inland port and economic center in central China by making full use of the city's advantages was adopted by the municipal government. Wuhan, the largest inland communications hub, a major trade center of central China, and boasting an abundance in material and intellectual resources, has great potential for development.

The commission also conducted feasibility studies on key city construction projects. Experts working for the commission recommended that it was not a good idea to build a second Yangtze River bridge only 20-meters above the river. Their suggestion was adopted by relevant designing institutions.

The city now has 310 advisory offices including those run by universities, research units and China's democratic parties.

The Guangzhou Research Center for Economic and Social Development suggested that a breakthrough concerning improved product distribution should be made in the overall restructuring of the city's economic system.

After their suggestion was adopted, the city government introduced a policy of opening all markets to agricultural and related products in 1984. Now, both selling and purchasing markets are thriving, and, on the whole, prices remained stable and some prices even went down.

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VICE PREMIER VISITS NORTHEAST UNIVERSITIES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Qingtian [1728 1987 3944]: "Li Peng [2621 7720] Stressed Practice and the Need To Improve Teaching Quality during Inspection of Dongbei Industrial Academy and Liaoning University"]

[Text] Vice Premier and Minister in Charge of State Educational Commission inspected Dongbei Industrial Academy and Liaoning University on 6 November.

During his inspection of Dongbei Industrial Academy, Lu Zhongqi [7120 6988 0892], president of the academy, told him that in the past 36 years, the academy has supplied the state with more than 40,000 graduates and established branch academies for nonresident students to cultivate local talents. Li Peng said that he was in favor of day schools and an increase in the number of nonresident students so that the proportion of resident students could be suitably reduced. He added that it would be good to run social universities concurrently, but even more important to conduct vocational and technical education well. He emphasized the key to successful operation of the school lies in improving teaching quality, and that a school like Dongbei Industrial Academy should develop qualitatively. People with practical experiences should be encouraged to take the examination for graduate students, while the school should pay greater attention to practical training to develop the students' practical ability. Basic theories should be studied, but not exclusively, while attention should be paid to science and practical work.

As to the adoption of scholarship system, Li Peng said: This system will encourage the students to study hard. We cannot treat all students, either good or bad, indiscriminately, and should wash out some of the bad ones. A student with no more than 60 points in examination should be no cause for gratification. He continued: Students should have active minds and a keen sense of discipline. Young students are full of energy and have many interests. They must be actively guided in their sparetime hobbies. There should be more elective and lecture courses, and the students should be organized to participate in certain practical social activities. The scope of their activities should be wider.

Li Peng visited Liaoning University on the same day.

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CSO: 4005/282

COLLEGIATE EMPHASIS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Lin Shui [2651 3055] and Shu Wan [2562 2598]: "Institutes of Higher Learning Should Make Greater Contributions to Social Studies as Unanimously Agreed by Their Representatives at the Meeting To Plan for the Study of Philosophy and Social Sciences during Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] In the institutes of higher learning, the number of teaching and research personnel accounts for 75 percent of all research personnel above the middle level in social sciences; the number of doctors, 86.4 percent; the number of masters, 92.6 percent; and the number of key research projects undertaken, 60 percent, of the national totals. We must take full advantage of their huge work force, their complete system of disciplines, and the large number of their graduate and regular students for personnel training. They must firmly adhere to the orientation of serving the reform and the two civilizations, follow the Marxist guidance and the principle of linking theories with practice, and combine their study in real problems with the reform of education, the opening of new branches of learning, and the compiling high-quality teaching materials. They must also cultivate a scientific study style that is strict and prudent, and create a democratic, united and lively academic environment.

He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490] and Peng Peiyun [1756 3805 7189], vice ministers in charge of the State Educational Commission, and the representatives of institutes of higher learning attending the meeting to plan for the study of philosophy and social sciences during the seventh 5-year plan held their discussions on the question of further strengthening the study of philosophy and social sciences in institutes of higher learning. Zhang Wensong [1728 2429 2647], adviser of Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of NPC Standing Committee, also took part in the discussions.

The participants at the meeting unanimously agreed that institutes of higher learning constitute an important front army in the field of philosophy and social sciences. There are 45,000 teaching and research personnel above the level of lecturers in liberal arts in all the institutes of higher learning, accounting for 75 percent of all personnel above the middle level engaging in research in philosophy and social sciences. Throughout China, 508, or 86.4 percent, of the 588 doctors of literature, and 2,293, or 92.6 percent, of the

2,477 masters of literature, are working in institutes of higher learning. Of the 220 or more key research projects, some 130, about 60 percent, are undertaken by institutes of higher learning. These institutes have a complete system of disciplines, a large number of young graduate students and regular students, and other advantages for personnel training, and should be able to make fairly great contributions to the task of planning for the study of philosophy and social sciences during the seventh 5-year plan.

The comrades who spoke at the meeting held that in the study of philosophy and social sciences, the institutes of higher learning must firmly adhere to the correct orientation of serving socialist modernization and the all-around reform, and follow the Marxist guidance and the principle of linking theories with practice. At the same time, they should display their own specialties by properly combining the study in the important and real problems at home and abroad with the reform of education, the opening of new branches of learning, and the training of competent personnel. There should be no forbidden zones in academic research and the mind should be active. However, we must take a scientific approach and have an adequate basis for our conclusion. This approach will have a profound influence in the upbringing of the young students. We should cultivate the habit of equality in discussions and debates on academic questions, and create a lively environment of unity and harmony to promote academic development.

Since its inception, the State Educational Commission has adopted measures to promote research in liberal arts among the institutes of higher learning. Besides recommending the key research projects for all these institutes to the state, it has also worked out plans for the study of philosophy and social sciences for its affiliated institutes during the seventh 5-year plan, and organized meetings for the discussion of basic theories in some branches of learning. It has also improved the conditions for studying liberal arts, set up research centers for the development of social sciences with a view to improving the management of and service for scientific research, and published the works on outstanding achievements in the scientific research undertaken by these institutes. However, there are still many difficulties in liberal arts research. It is hoped that the departments concerned, all social sectors, and the institutes of higher learning themselves will reverse the tendency of slighting social sciences, and that through the common effort of various quarters, the difficulties with funds, materials, personnel, and cultural exchange with foreign countries for research in social sciences among these institutes will be surmounted one by one so that this front army will be able to play a more active role.

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SPECIALIZED MANAGERIAL TRAINING FOR LEADING CADRES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 29 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Bian Qingli [6708 1987 0448] and Jiang Yuandong [1203 6056 2639]: "State Economic Commission Will Take Measures for Special Job Training of Leading Cadres of Large and Medium-size Enterprises during Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] As revealed by the department concerned, the State Economic Commission will conduct special job training for 35,000 leading cadres of more than 6,300 large and medium-size enterprises in separate groups and stages throughout China. The training period is 4 and one-half months. Furthermore, the reserve cadres will be "trained before assuming office." Each year, some outstanding cadre about 40 years old with university, specialized, educational background or above will be selected for 1 year's special training in institutes of higher learning.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission took a series of effective measures to conduct popular education in socialist economic theory, party principles and policies, and management expertise for economic cadres. According to incomplete statistics, more than 8 million administrative cadres of various types and at various levels, accounting for 69 percent of the total, went through rotational training in the past few years. Most of the directors and deputy directors of all provincial, autonomous regional and municipal (directly under the central government) economic commissions have received this rotational training. Unified state exams for four groups of factory (mine) directors and managers have also been completed. More than 76,000 persons have participated in the training program and the unified state exams.

In 1985, the State Economic Commission changed the popular training for leading cadres of large and medium-size enterprises to special job training. Based on a survey of over 11,000 leading cadres of 1,400 enterprises conducted in April 1985, the State Economic Commission again collaborated with the Organization Department of the Central Committee in selecting 23 institutes of higher learning, that were under good management and had fairly strong teaching staff, for the opening of experimental classes. From September last year to the first half of this year, 34 experimental classes have been opened, and more than 1,400 persons have been trained with very good results.

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CSO: 4005/282

BRIEFS

OPEN INFORMATION URGED--Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY urges information service departments to open their files and information to the public. The paper says in a commentary that information, especially facts gathered about people, is the foundation for China's modernization. China's social science on the whole has fallen behind the world's advanced level, the paper notes. Insufficient data have been collected on a number of subjects in the field, says the article. This means some decisions are made on a subjective basis rather than through collected facts. This is also the case in working out scientific decision-making policies. The paper calls on information service organizations to break down the barriers to make their files public step by step. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 20 Dec 86 OW] /7358

HUANG HUA AT NPC RECEPTION--Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Friendship groups of China's National People's Congress gave a New Year reception at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The 16 groups aim to promote China's friendship with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cape Verde, the European parliament, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Senegal, Spain, the Sudan, Turkey, Britain, Venezuela and Zaire. Diplomatic envoys to China from concerned countries attended the reception. Speaking at the reception, Huang Hua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, thanked those present for their contributions to the friendship between China's National People's Congress and parliaments of their own countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 19 Dec 86 OW] /7358

IMPROVED POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION SYSTEM--Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)--China will mainly rely on its own efforts to train postgraduate students and set up a postgraduate education system with distinct Chinese characteristics, according to a recent circular issued by the State Education Commission. During the next five years, the circular said, the principle of ensuring quality and steady development will be implemented, with more efforts to strengthen postgraduate studies in economics, finance, politics and law, management, and those applied sciences directly serving economic development. At the same time, efforts will be made to stimulate the growth of new and interdisciplinary sciences. The period of schooling will be shortened to three years for students working for the Doctorate degree, two to three years for those working for the Master's degree and one and one-half years for postgraduates.

Postgraduate students will be recruited through both examination and recommendation. More students will be recruited from among those with at least two years working experience and college graduates will be required to work for one to three years before being admitted to postgraduate courses. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 20 Dec 86 OW] /7358

MORE STUDENTS TO GO ABROAD--London, December 19 (XINHUA)--A senior Chinese official said here today that China will continue its reform of education and send more students abroad in the coming years. The policy "should not and will not change," Yang Haibo, vice chairman of the State Education Commission, told a group of Chinese students. Noting the fundamental importance of education to China's development, Yang urged students studying abroad to work hard and make more friends with colleagues from other countries. Yang is in London to observe the relationship between British industry and the education system. He has visited universities and colleges in five British cities including Edinburgh, Manchester, Leeds and Peterborough. He met British Secretary of State for Education and Science, Kenneth Baker, December 11 and presented 1,000 Chinese books at a ceremony at the University of London. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 20 Dec 86 OW] /7358

FOREIGN EXPERTS CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL FIELDS--An official in charge of foreign experts affairs said here today that China invited 23,500 foreign experts to help with its work in the cultural and educational fields over the past five years. Li Mingjun, director of Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs, said this is the period during which China has invited the greatest number of foreign experts and scored the most obvious results since its founding in 1949. These experts, invited by 29 provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and over 50 ministries and commissions, have come from over 50 countries and areas. Speaking at a national working meeting on foreign cultural and educational experts which opened today in Beijing, Li said they have helped China sponsor 3,700 training courses with 117,000 participants. China has trained 46,500 postgraduates and 219,800 college graduates in the past years, and this cannot be separated from their work, Li added. Moreover, he said, foreign experts have also helped China train 150,000 professionals. China will need more foreign experts in the fields of applied sciences, management and some newly-established sciences subjects, he said. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 22 Dec 86 OW] /7358

COOPERATION WITH FRG ON ADVANCED DEGREES--China International Educational Exchange Association recently revealed that not long ago, Li Tao [2621 3325], vice president of the association, acting on behalf of the State Educational Commission, has reached an agreement with the Scientific and Cultural Exchange Center of the FRG on the question of training Chinese doctoral candidates. Both sides have agreed on cooperation in this work between Qinghua University and Zhejiang University of China and Aachen Industrial University, Munich Industrial University, and Berlin Industrial University of the FRG. Qinghua University and Zhejiang University will select 10 doctoral candidates to study in the FRG. The term of joint training is 4 years. The students will first

complete their basic courses in China and then go to the FRG for research. The doctoral dissertations will be guided and appraised by both countries, and further elucidations will be made in China where, finally, the doctoral degree will be conferred. The choice of specialized courses and research subjects for the students should be based on China's needs and the specialties of the cooperating universities. If necessary, the instructors of both countries may exchange visits in the course of training to provide guidance. Other universities in either China or FRG desiring to join the cooperation program of training Chinese doctoral candidates should be examined and approved by both countries. [Article by Yang Ruimin [2799 3843 2404] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 28 Oct 86 p 1] 9411

CSO: 4005/282

## ZHEJIANG COMBAT HERO CRITICIZES STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

OW290542 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] (Huang Zhonghu), a combat hero commended by the Central Military Commission and a platoon leader of the 9th Company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Zhejiang, expressed his view yesterday on recent student demonstrations. (Huang Zhonghu) said: During the past few days, several of my comrades-in-arms and I had some discussions. We believe that the reason we shed our blood in the border region was to protect political stability and unity in China and provide the people with an ideal environment in which to live, work, and study.

(Huang Zhonghu) took a photo album from his suitcase and showed a picture to our reporter. He said: This is a picture of some college students and myself. After I left the border region, I was invited to make reports in some 40 institutions of higher learning. I really envy college students for being able to study in a comfortable environment. I also hope they will cherish the current favorable political situation of stability and unity, study assiduously, and work hard to broaden their knowledge so that they can make even greater contributions to socialist construction. The college students may air their views through regular channels and offer suggestions to solve problems if they have some complaints to make. This will benefit the state as well as the people of all walks of life in society.

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## ANHUI UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ON HEFEI STUDENT UNREST

OW260333 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] A reporter of this station interviewed (Chen Maotong), professor in the Economics Department of Anhui University, this morning and asked him what he thought about the street demonstrations staged by university students in Hefei in recent days. Professor Chen said that stability and unity are the prerequisites for the success of modernization. Now let us listen to his recorded talk.

[Begin Chen recording] The efforts made by China since 1979 for modernization have won the approval of all countries, capitalist and socialist alike, throughout the world. They are full of praise for the achievements we have made. I know this because my own ears and eyes told me so when I was on a lecture tour in the United States and Europe in 1984 and 1985.

We, the people of China, have come a long way since the late Cultural Revolution period, when our national economy was on the brink of total collapse. The economy has gradually recovered and is now developing rapidly. We must highly treasure the achievements we have made in an environment of stability and unity.

As an economic worker, I know all too well that it is a very complicated course to reinvigorate the economy. Take the question of prices, for instance. Prices in China have traversed a course of twists and turns for more than 30 years. It will take a considerable length of time before the situation returns to normal; we cannot expect normality overnight. Our current progress in restoring the price structure to normal is very rapid. Mistakes and shortcomings encountered in the course of advance are to be expected in any economic reform. The people of the whole country welcome the concern among the students in various localities about state affairs. But they must express this concern through proper channels. They need not demonstrate. We should realize that stability and unity are the prerequisites for the progress we make in our drive for modernization. Our government is of the people, and the people care very much about the students. We must cherish the sincere love and care the government and the people of the whole country have for the students. Let me repeat once again: I hope our students will cherish our stability and unity. [end recording]

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CSO: 4005/321

## HAN PEIXIN, GU XIULIAN ATTEND JIANGSU CPC MEETING

OW191141 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The 6th representative meeting of the Jiangsu CPC organs at the provincial level opened yesterday in Nanjing City. Attending the opening ceremony were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial government, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC, and the provincial Planning Committee, including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Wu Xijun, Gu Hao, (Luo Yunlai), and Xing Bai.

Comrade Shen Daren spoke at the meeting. He fully affirmed the achievements made since the last party representative meeting and gave new instructions to provincial-level organs on building the two civilizations. First, they should enthusiastically take part in and give support to reform. Second, they should overcome bureaucracy and raise work efficiency. Third, they should accelerate building spiritual civilization and set examples for the whole province. Fourth, they should strengthen internal building of provincial-level organs and party organizations at all levels and give full play to the roles of party branches as combat strongholds and of party members as models and pioneers, so as to contribute to making the province the leader in the whole nation in steady and coordinated economic development, in scientific and technological development, and in building socialist spiritual civilization, as Comrade Hu Yaobang proposed when he visited our province.

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CSO: 4005/321

## HAN PEIXIN AT JIANGSU PROVINCIAL ORGANS MEETING

OW251130 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The 6th congress of Jiangsu provincial organs, which ended on 20 December, called on communist party members to conscientiously study and implement the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to strive to accelerate Jiangsu's social and economic development, promote reform, open to the outside world, and develop the two civilizations.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: To invigorate the party organizations of provincial organs and improve office work, they must first take the lead in implementing the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and set good examples in developing spiritual civilization. To promote the development of spiritual civilization in provincial organs at present, they should take the lead in tackling three tasks:

1. Solve the question of dissociation between ideological and political work on the one hand and vocational work on the other. All departments should simultaneously develop the two civilizations.
2. Cultivate good vocational ethics among cadres of party and government offices, and vigorously correct malpractices.
3. Swiftly change office work style, increase work efficiency, and render good services.

Second, party organizations of public offices should develop better vitality to adapt themselves to the requirements of the new period and the new tasks.

Third, we must improve the overall quality of party members, fully develop their role as vanguards and models, and improve education on party spirit in order to render wholehearted service to the people.

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CSO: 4005/321

## ANHUI LEADERS ATTEND CPPCC MEMBERS MEETING

OW221036 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Excerpts] An experience-exchange meeting on how CPPCC members of all levels in Anhui serve socialist modernization opened in Hefei this morning. The more than 290 CPPCC members present represented members who made remarkable contributions to socialist modernization at various posts and on various fronts in our province.

Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Li Guixian, Yuan Zhen, Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, Lu Rongjing, Su Hua, (Shao Ming), Li Qingquan, Zhu Nong, Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Zheng Jiaqi, Cao Zhenqiu, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, Ding Jizhe, Guang Renhong, Li Jixiang, Meng Yiqi, and (Zhang Dingbao) were present at the meeting to extend greetings to the representatives and to encourage them to do their work still better in the new year.

Shu Junjie, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting, which opened with the solemn strains of the national anthem. Li Qingquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made the opening speech.

After Comrade Li Qingquan made the opening speech, Guang Renhong, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party, delivered a congratulatory speech on behalf of all democratic parties and the Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce.

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CSO: 4005/321

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

FUJIAN PARTY SEEKS NONPARTY PERSONAGES' VIEWS

OW220603 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee sponsored a forum today to solicit opinions from responsible persons of various democratic parties and from public figures of various circles about the preliminary drafts of two documents which were to be discussed and adopted at the forthcoming fourth enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee.

The forum was chaired by Chen Guangxi, secretary of the provincial party committee. He said: The fourth enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee, which will be held in the near future, will discuss and adopt a resolution on plans and measures for making greater efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization during the 7th 5-Year Plan and a resolution on accelerating efforts for opening to the outside world and carrying out reform and on going all out to develop an export-oriented economy. The preliminary drafts of these two documents were distributed to you 2 days ago. Today, I hope you will give us your opinions so that we can revise the drafts accordingly. Please make whatever suggestions you wish to make.

Responsible persons of democratic parties and public figures without party affiliation vied to express their opinions at the forum. They said: We are glad that the provincial party committee lets us know about the party's internal affairs in advance and asks us our opinions. This shows that the provincial party committee is giving full play to democracy, treating us with sincerity, and cooperating with us faithfully. This makes us study and think seriously.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee Jia Qinglin, Zhang Kehui, and He Shaochuan and provincial party committee Secretary General (Zheng Xuemin) attended the forum, listening to the opinions with an open mind.

Also attending the forum were provincial advisory commission Chairman Hu Hong and provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Yuan Gai.

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CSO: 4005/321

## FUJIAN EMBEZZLER EXECUTED; APPEAL TURNED DOWN

OW271334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--Du Quozhen, 54, the head of a gang of speculators and smugglers in South China's Fujian Province, was executed today after his appeal had been turned down by the Supreme People's Court of China.

Du and his gang were rounded up 18 months ago for being engaged in various kinds of fraudulent, profiteering and smuggling activities.

In June 1983 Du quit his job as a clerk at the No 2 Highway Engineering Administration of Fujian Province and took to a life of crime, an official from the Supreme People's Court told XINHUA.

Claiming he had "important connections" in Taiwan Province and Hong Kong who were prepared to invest in the mainland, Du fooled many local officials and business enterprises in Fuzhou, the province's capital.

By registering a nonexistent investment company, Du and his son, Du Zhongyuan, took over the management of two companies in Fuzhou and set up a new firm, called the Yufeng industry company, together with a local company.

"Between June 1984 and February 1985, the gang made an illegal profit of more than 15,000 yuan (about \$3,050) through buying and selling products in violation of state regulations," the official said. The items they sold included 171 automobiles, 200 motorcycles, 5,200 color TV sets, 120,000 picture tubes, 435,000 imported watches and 300 tons of polyester fiber.

They also obtained two loans totalling 11 million yuan (\$2.97 million) from local banks with the help of a government official, who has also been punished.

In late 1984, Du smuggled to Hong Kong six million yuan (\$1.62 million) worth of canned mushrooms.

He was charged with having smuggled into Hong Kong \$108,000 and HK\$619,000 with the help of a Hong Kong businessman.

Du and his accomplices used 10,160 yuan (\$2,743) and HK\$77,570 to bribe local government officials and business departments, the court official said.

He said the government officials and communist party members involved in Du's case would also be punished according to governmental and party discipline, in addition to legal penalties.

## JIANGSU GOVERNOR AT CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

OW170610 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] The 23d meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanjing today. Chairman Chu Jiang presided over the morning plenary session. According to the agenda already approved by the meeting, it will examine the revised draft detailing regulations governing the election of the local people's congress at various levels in Jiangsu Province, the draft regulations governing the registration of voters, and the draft regulations governing the management of the Jiangsu Provincial Economic and Technical Development Zone. The meeting will also hear and examine the provincial higher people's court report on progress in enforcing the inheritance law, and discuss and decide on personnel appointments and removals.

At the plenary session this morning, He Binghao, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of its election work office, explained the revised detailed regulations on the election of local people's congresses at various levels in Jiangsu Province.

Vice chairmen Li Qingkui, Wang Bingshi, Hong Peilin, and Li Zhizhong attended the meeting. Governor Gu Xiulian and officials of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, and relevant departments of the provincial government, as well as officials of people's congress standing committees from 11 cities, attended the meeting as observers.

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CSO: 4005/321

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW191146 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] The 23d session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 2d plenary meeting yesterday afternoon. Hong Peilin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided. It approved revised election regulations for various levels of people's congress in Jiangsu and certain stipulations concerning voter registration.

These are local regulations designed to implement the province's election law. Their approval is timely, for they will guide the upcoming people's congress elections at county and township levels. Committee members reviewed the regulations clause by clause, item by item, looking closely into the legality, practicality, accuracy, and comprehensiveness of the law, and made suggestions for revisions. Committee members also heard the following reports: Shih Shaoxiang, director of the provincial government office, who, on behalf of the provincial government, explained the draft regulations governing the Jiangsu Economic and Technology Zone; Han Guilin, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the provincial People's Congress, reported on the examination of the above draft regulations; Zhu De, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, reported on the implementation of the inheritance law. The committee also heard reports on personnel appointments and dismissals.

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## JIANGXI MEETING REVIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW220601 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Addressing a meeting of responsible persons of party committees and leading party groups of provincial departments on 18 December, Xu Qin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reviewed the main aspects of the province's party rectification work in the past 3 years and set forth a work plan for the future so as to complete the work successfully.

The meeting had been called by the party rectification leading group of the provincial party committee. Among those present were Zhao Zengyi, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Lu Xuzhen, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee; and Zhu Zhihong, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission.

Comrade Xu Qin said: Our province began party rectification in December 1983. In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, we developed the work in three stages from the top down, covering five different levels. By now, all units at and above the township level through the province have concluded their party rectification work, with only a very few exceptions. For one reason or another, in some units party rectification has not been completed or is still going on. As for party rectification at the village level, the first batch of villages completed this work at the end of November. Now, party rectification work of the second batch is under way and will be completed by the end of January next year. Thus, party rectification work in the whole province will soon come to an end.

Xu Qin continued: In the future, the party's constructive efforts should focus on economic development and aim at promoting all-round reform. Efforts should continue to create favorable conditions for reform and economic development, remove obstacles, and give impetus to this work. Attention should be paid to raising the party members' awareness and quality, giving full play to their enthusiasm and innovative spirit in carrying out reform and economic construction, promoting the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, and developing productive forces.

With regard to future work, Comrade Xu Qin set forth the following requirements: One, continued efforts should be made to strengthen the leadership over party rectification work at the village level with a view to promoting

reform and economic development in rural areas. In other words, in conjunction with party rectification, efforts should be made to promote reform and the development of the commodity economy, and attention should be focused on helping the masses become better off. In the meantime, we should pay attention to educating party members so that they will become qualified party members, strengthening grassroots leading bodies, and doing a good job in consolidating and developing the results of village-level party rectification. Two, those units that have conducted party rectification but still have problems should make all-out efforts to solve these problems. Every effort should be made to have the number of these left-over problems reduced to a minimum by the time party rectification is completed in the province. Three, a good job should be done in summing up the work of party rectification.

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## SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

SK250450 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded on 24 December.

During the meeting, members examined and discussed five drafts of laws and regulations, a draft of the Shandong provincial methods for the management of town and township collective-owned enterprises and individual mining, and a draft of the Shandong provincial methods for the implementation of the PRC Land Management Law. Through discussions the members offered some very good opinions to revise these drafts. They suggested that after the meeting continued efforts be made to conduct investigations and study, solicit opinions extensively, and conscientiously revise the drafts, and that the revised drafts be submitted to the next People's Congress Standing Committee meeting for further examination and discussion.

At a joint session on the afternoon of 24 December, the members approved a decision on revising the Shandong provincial detailed regulations for the elections for people's congresses at and below the county level, a resolution on implementing the NPC Standing Committee's two decisions on revising the electoral law, and the organic law of local people's congresses and governments, the Shandong provincial regulations on the management of crop seeds, and personnel appointments and removals.

Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this session. Li Zhen, chairman, and Xiao Han, Xu Leijian, Zhang Zhusheng, Lu Hong, Xu Sen, and Yan Qingqing, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended. Tan Qinglian, provincial vice governor, Han Bangju, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, attended as nonvoting delegates.

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## SHANDONG ENFORCES CADRE APPRAISAL SYSTEM

SK250832 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Excerpt] With the approval of the provincial party committee, the organization department of the provincial party committee recently issued a circular calling for efforts to conduct a democratic appraisal of the members of leading party and government bodies at and above the county level this winter and the coming spring while doing 1986 year-end summarization of their work. Those to be appraised include standing committee members of city party committees; members of prefectural party committees; mayors and vice mayors of city governments; commissioners and deputy commissioners of commissioner's offices; standing committee members of county, city, and district party committees; magistrates and deputy magistrates of county, city, and district governments; chiefs and deputy chiefs of provincial-level departments; committees, offices, sections and bureaus; and chiefs and deputy chiefs of enterprises and establishments whose positions are equivalent to or above the section or bureau deputy chief level.

The actual work performance of these leading members will be the main subject for appraisal. The specific duties are to implement the party's line, principle and policies in a creative manner in line with specific local conditions; to have revolutionary devotion and political responsibility, and serve the people wholeheartedly; to have the spirit of reform and creating the new and turn that spirit into deeds; to have the abilities of policymaking, organization, command, and correctly handling various types of contradictions that the work posts require; and to implement democratic centralism, maintain close ties with the masses, and rectify party style.

Major measures of the democratic appraisal are as follows. Principal responsible comrades will review, examine, and summarize the work on behalf of their leading bodies. Then, appraisal meetings or forums will be held to appraise leading bodies and their members in a democratic way.

Personnel attending the appraisal will write unsigned appraisal reports, and recommend candidates to be reserve cadres qualified to enter the leading bodies at the city, prefectural, and [word indistinct] levels. Based on the special appraisals, and the evaluations made at ordinary times, each and every leading member will have his performance rated as outstanding, satisfactory, acceptable, or unsatisfactory. Organization departments at higher levels

should conduct investigations of the leading cadres who are appraised by most people as outstanding or unsatisfactory, and offer their opinions on their job readjustments. During the appraisal, attention should be paid to protecting and supporting cadres who adhere to principles and are brave in reform, but who have some shortcomings.

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## SHANDONG MEETING ON PROCURATORIAL ORGANS, ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK300605 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Excerpt] It is necessary to persist in carrying out economic procuratorial work and dealing strict blows to serious economic criminals in a sustained manner, to expand the social and political effects while handling cases, and to safeguard and promote political and economic structural reforms and the four modernizations. These are the guidelines of work put forward at the provincial meeting of procuratorial organs to exchange experiences in dealing blows to economic crimes, which ended on 29 December.

In the previous-stage struggle to deal blows to serious economic crimes, the provincial procuratorial organs not only exposed some 2,700 criminal cases in the economic sphere and eliminated some moths harmful to the four modernizations, but more importantly also helped some enterprises restore and increase vigor and vitality, and saved some enterprises which were on the brink of bankruptcy.

Weifang City dealt with economic offenders in the communications departments and succeeded in eliminating a major obstacle in communications and transport.

Qingdao and Yantai Cities exposed some hidden criminals in the foreign trade and supplying and marketing departments, who caused a loss of personal and state dignity, and removed the hidden peril in foreign trade and supply and marketing transaction activities.

Facts show that the struggle to deal blows to serious economic and criminal offenses is united with reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy, and their purpose and functions are integrated.

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CSO: 4005/321

## HANGZHOU DISCUSSION ON ROAD FOR YOUTHS

OW291207 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CYCL Committee, the provincial youth federation, and the provincial students federation jointly invited professors and college students in Hangzhou as well as committee members of the provincial youth federation to a discussion on how to firmly follow the road for young intellectuals to become mature.

Those present aired their own views. They held: To take part in reform, college students of our time should first be engaged in social practice, which does not mean merely shouting slogans and taking to the streets to demonstrate.

Professor Jiang Ximing of Hangzhou University, who had taken part in the December 9th Movement of 1935, said: I feel that young people should be good at comparison. They should compare the time before nationwide liberation with the time after that, and the situation during the Cultural Revolution with that following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Only by so doing can one observe problems thoroughly. Young people should bear in mind that China places hopes on them for its development.

Yu Zhuoren, a 22-year-old representative of college students, said: Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that education should be oriented to three aspects, one of which is to be oriented to the future. I think the future means communism. As a student, I feel the historic responsibility on my shoulders. We young people should seek truth. As to what ways should be used to do so, such as debating and making speeches, it is worth our discussion. Demonstrations are not quite necessary. In a word: The future belongs to the young.

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## SHANGHAI STUDENT WORK-STUDY PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 8 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Sa Zhaoxiang [5646 0340 3276]: "More than 240,000 Shanghai Students Participating in Work-Study Program"]

[Text] According to statistics of the departments concerned, there are now 1,030 factories run by elementary and secondary schools in Shanghai, and more than 240,000 students are participating in the work-study program. This program will help the students gain some knowledge of production and labor skill in addition to certain economic benefits. It will also create the conditions for the schools to improve their equipment.

During the sixth 5-year plan, the total output value of these schools exceeded 200 million yuan and the per capita income of the students amounted to more than 48 yuan. After the allocations for expanded reproduction, 26.68 million yuan from the proceeds was used to improve school operations and to supplement the educational funds, while another 34.78 million yuan was spent on the collective welfare of the teachers and students.

In conducting the work-study program, Shanghai attaches primary importance to the students' cultivation. In 1985, 40 percent of the elementary and secondary school students in Putuo District joined these activities, and the most of the secondary schools in the district opened classes to teach labor skills. These classes have not only initially helped the students to form the labor habit and labor concept and instill among them the sense of organization and discipline; they also enabled the students to increase their knowledge, learn the basic skills, and develop their intellectual power.

To coordinate the work-study program more closely with vocational and technical education, Chunyi Secondary Vocation School stresses the need to set up a base for practical work and to create the conditions to establish a production factory for every vocational class opened. This school used the "open class funds" granted by the state to built a workshop for the gardening class. Through their practical work in this workshop, the students in even the lower classes are able to grasp various basic skills, and will further improve them when they are promoted to higher classes. This school has contracted for the building of a park in a factory area, and organized the vocational students to undertake large-scale production in sewing and civil



engineering. These activities have yielded a profit of more than 20,000 yuan for the school to increase its production equipment of various types. Now the value of fixed assets available for the students' practical work and production has exceeded 115,000 yuan. Aside from the 20,000 yuan allocated by the state, the rest of this amount was derived entirely from the work-study program. This school has provided the county with 289 graduates, and 90 percent of them have been employed.

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## BRIEFS

QINGDAO SECURITY CRACKS TAIWAN SPY CASE--Recently, the Qingdao municipal state security organs cracked a Taiwan Kuomintang spy case after a strict investigation and arrested the criminal, Yang Yongkang. Yang Yongkang, male, 64 years old, is a Hong Kong resident who lived in Kowloon before his arrest. A long time ago he met Chen Guojun, a spy of the Taiwan Kuomintang espionage agency stationed in Hong Kong. In 1979, he joined the espionage organization upon the recommendation of Chen Guojun and was trained to be a spy by the secret agents stationed in Hong Kong. After that, Yang was assigned to undertake tasks and sneaked into mainland China to engage in spy activities on several occasions. He actively developed his spy activities and extensively collected information in Qingdao, which seriously harmed state security. On 26 August 1986, the Qingdao City state security organs arrested him in accordance with the law. Yang candidly confessed all his crimes. His case is still under investigation. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 86 p 1] /9599

DENG PUFANG VISITS JIANGSU--Recently, Deng Pufang, director of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, braving the severe cold, came to Jiangsu to visit our social welfare and production units and talk with the handicapped, to become acquainted with our welfare work for these people. Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian [words indistinct] met with Comrade Deng Pufang and exchanged opinions on how to develop welfare work for the handicapped in our province. From 18 to 20 December, Comrade Deng Pufang visited the Shengli Children Welfare Institute, an internal-combustion engine parts factory, and the provincial Handicapped People's Rehabilitation Center and called on families of handicapped people in Nanjing. On behalf of the China Welfare for the Handicapped, he donated an elevator to the Nanjing Shengli Children Welfare Institute. Comrade Deng Pufang also visited Nantong, Wuxi, and Changzhou in our province, and conducted inspections there. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86] /9599

SHANDONG CHANGES ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION--The State Council approved abolishing Huangxian County and establishing Longkou City. The administrative division of former Huangxian County has been changed into that of Longkou City. The city people's government was established in Longkou. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 86] /9599

ANHUI MEDICAL STUDENTS ON STABILITY--Students of the Anhui Medical College who are preparing for the forthcoming examination said: We support measures for reform and we also wish to maintain a political situation characterized by stability and unity. We pledge to achieve our goal by studying medical science hard, and we pledge to wholeheartedly serve the people. A graduating student of the college wrote: Reform is the only way to invigorate the Chinese nation. However, it is necessary to carry out reform according to the actual conditions in China. Any rashness and impatient actions may inflict severe damage on the state. China is a vast country that has suffered a great deal from feudalism and capitalism in the past. In carrying out reform and promoting socialist democracy in a country like ours, we can only implement our measures one step at a time. Under no circumstances should we take rash action. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 86] /9599

CSO: 4005/321

## YANGCHENG WANBAO URGES YOUTHS TO STRIVE FOR UNITY

HK300754 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 86 p 1

["Street Chat" column by Yi Zhi (0076 4460): "Prerequisite and Consequences"]

[Text] The exchange of New Year greetings between the mayor and residents of Guangzhou was not just the usual exchange of greetings and polite words. Both the mayor and the residents used this opportunity to conduct a substantial dialogue--the mayor heard the residents' words of wisdom with an open mind and the residents enthusiastically expressed their views. How it is possible to promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful to the people was the subject of their conversation. Although this seems to be a common matter, it has profound implications.

This kind of dialogue embodies the cadres' "sense of being public servants" and the spirit of the people being the masters in their country. It is a channel for exchanging views on and information about situations, for clearing up misunderstanding and ending estrangement, and for reflecting public opinion. It is also conducive to the democratization of policy making within our leading organs. It is the epitome of a healthy political life. And the situation of stability and unity is the prerequisite for the existence and development of a healthy political life. If we were still experiencing confusion and unrest caused by "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates, and writing big-character posters," how would it be possible for the mayor and the residents to sit side by side and talk earnestly and calmly about political issues? Historical lessons should not be easily forgotten. Due to their age, some youths lack experience in this regard. It is the responsibility of "the people who have had the experience" to help these youths fill the gaps in their knowledge in this regard. If we deviate from the prerequisite, namely, stability and unity, and if we lose the environment and basis for conducting dialogues and exchanging views, it will be difficult for other people to listen to your self-styled very important, sophisticated, and brilliant ideas, not to mention realizing your ideas.

As the residents have made many comments, suggestions, and demands, naturally they are looking forward to an outcome. We believe that the mayor and his colleagues will differentiate between cases, achieve full understanding of things that can be done immediately and things that must be further deliberated, and explain the cause and effect of every matter to the relevant residents who have made comments and suggestions. This is because this way of doing things is also the indispensable content of a healthy political life. Our residents have high hopes and great expectations concerning this.

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CSO: 4005/310

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD

HK250236 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The 24th meeting of the 6th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Nanning this morning [23 December].

Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Gan Ku presided over the meeting and relayed the essence of the speech delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his inspection tour of Guangxi.

Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Qin Zhenwu relayed the spirit of the 18th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee.

Wen Tao, vice chairman of the legal commission of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on the examination and approval of the draft regulations on management of water conservation projects in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the draft regulations on labor protection in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Attending the meeting were Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Zhi Zhaotang, Huang Jia, Zhao Mingjian, Gan Huaiyi, and Qin Zhenwu, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

According to the agenda, the participants will listen to, examine, and approve a report given by the regional people's government on forestry production; examine and approve a report on the handling of proposals put forth by deputies at the 4th plenary session of the 6th Regional People's Congress; and adopt appointments and removals.

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CSO: 4005/310

## GUANGDONG MEETING STRESSES INVIGORATING ENTERPRISES

HK270257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Excerpts] A provincial industry and communications work conference concluded today after 3 days in session. Liu Weiming, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial Party Committee, and Vice Governor Kuang Ji spoke at the meeting today on next year's reforms and production work.

On enterprise reforms, Liu Weiming held that in invigorating the enterprises, it is necessary to continue to delegate powers and allow them full decisionmaking powers. Their powers regarding personnel, finances, materials, production, supply, and sales must be firmed up. We must strive to invigorate the enterprises to such a degree that they make their own operational decisions and are capable of transforming themselves.

Vice Governor Kuang Ji said that the government and administrative departments at all levels must improve their leadership methods. On next year's reforms, he said: Reforms must be carried out closely centering around invigorating the enterprises. We must do a thoroughly good job and produce tangible results in firming up decisionmaking powers, changing the distribution system, strengthening administrative management, carrying out technological transformation, and in the grading of enterprises.

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CSO: 4005/310

## INDISCRIMINATE OCCUPATION OF FARMLAND CONDEMNED

HK091417 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] A reporter has learned from a department concerned that due to the fact that the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately occupying and using farmland has not been vigorously curbed, an area of farmland equal to a medium-sized county has been reduced while a number of people equal to the population of a medium-sized county increased in a year. This presents a striking contrast between increase and reduction. Great attention must be drawn to this.

Why has the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately occupying and using farmland not been curbed all along? One of the most important reasons is that some people hold that from the economic viewpoint, it is worthwhile to occupy farmland for the purpose of building cooperatives. This view is very one-sided. Although the output value created from nonagricultural production is high, it cannot satisfy people's needs for agricultural products. People must eat rice. This is the first important matter and basic knowledge. Besides, some peasants erroneously regard private land and contract land as their privately-owned land and go in for large-scale construction and build houses on this land. This is also a reason for the reduction of farmland.

With a view to really curbing the unhealthy trend of indiscriminately occupying and using land, departments concerned have said it is necessary first to set up provincial, autonomous prefectural, city, and county land management organs and to put them on a sound basis. With the special organs shouldering responsibility, we can really control and use the land of our province well. We must change the land management of our province from decentralized management and management by many departments in the past to centralized and unified management and from management with administrative management as the main measures to comprehensive management by linking administrative measures with legal and economic measures.

Second, it is essential to control land according to the law and to strictly comply with the procedures for requisitioning and examination and approval of land. Those units and individuals who indiscriminately occupy farmland and use land must be severely dealt with according to the law. Those who should go through formalities again must do so. Those who should be fined must be fined. Those who should be sentenced to imprisonment must be sentenced to imprisonment. We must not allow them to repeat their offenses. In a word, we must not allow the units and individuals who indiscriminately occupy and use farmland, to get any advantage.

## BEIJING HOLDS DISTRICT-LEVEL CPPCC WORK FORUM

SK230648 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] To date 19 districts and counties through the municipality have established CPPCC committees; these districts and counties have scored marked achievements in work that concerns the CPPCC Committee. To exchange the experience gained in related work the municipal CPPCC Committee opened a forum on the work of the CPPCC committees at the district-county level on 5 December.

Xia Xiang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, delivered an opening speech at the forum, during which he stated: The purpose of the forum is mainly to study and implement the resolution adopted by the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles of building a socialist spiritual civilization and the spirit of the national conference on united front work.

The development of the country's situation, particularly the proposition of one country with two systems, has imposed new tasks on and enlarged the scope and objects of united front work. It has also enabled the united front to assume a new pattern. We should make steady efforts under the party's leadership to develop the patriotic united front to the greatest extent and constantly strive to accelerate the pace of building the two civilizations and the national legal systems in the capital and fulfill the great target of reunifying the motherland and making China prosperous.

Gao Ge, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the forum at which Li Bokang, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee and director of the united front work department under the municipal party committee, delivered a report on relaying the spirit of the national conference on united front work.

Attending the forum were Bai Jiefu, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Guan Shixiong, An Lin, Su Congzhou, Deng Jixing, Li Chen, and Ding Gongnan, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and responsible comrades from the united front work departments under the CPPCC committees of various districts and counties.

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CSO: 4005/330



## HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS DISCUSSION ON LITERATURE, ART

SK300959 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] On 12 December, Xing Chongzhi, secretary; Li Wenshan, deputy secretary; and Liu Ronghui, Standing Committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial party committee, invited some 20 persons from literary and art circles to a heart-to-heart discussion, and encouraged them to suggest ways and means to make our province's literary and art undertakings flourish. Attending the discussion were Zhang Qingtian, Liu Zhang, Zhang Jun, Chao Qing, Pei Yanling, Chang Zhi, Shen Yuezhong, Tie Ning, Li Yingjie, Feng Jiannan, Zhang Lu, Wang Huaiqi, Zhao Guide, He Yuru, Li Pingjin, Chen Xin, Chen Chong, Wang Changyan, Han Yu, Jia Dashan, Zhang Huiyun, Wei Ye, Wang Hongtao, and Lu Ying. Also attending were Zhou Shenming, Xu Guangyao, Gai Zhuguo, and Lang Bo.

Comrade Li Wenshan said that to grasp literary and art creations, we should develop literary and art criticism and creation simultaneously, and that it is wrong to neglect criticism. Some comrades pointed out: Our province's literary and art criticism lags behind creation. The critics circles not only lack timely and strong criticism, recommendation, and introduction of new works but are unable to offer new ideas and viewpoints to guide literary and art creation, and have not done enough work to study the province's writers and artists. Some newspapers and journals are not oriented to the need of the province, hence a situation in which "flowers bloom within the wall but the fragrance spreads outside." Such a situation must be changed. Comrade Li Wenshan said: Grasping criticism means grasping creation. Great attention should be paid to this work if we are to make Hebei's literature and art flourish, and improve the quality of literary and art works. It is more difficult to attend to criticism than creation. Effective measures should be adopted to carry out what we have said. Comrade Xing Chongzhi urged relevant newspapers to devote a large space to articles on criticism of the province's literary works, and on study of the province's literary creation in order to cultivate a group of outstanding literary and art critics.

Leading provincial party committee comrades in attendance said: We are now facing an open era in which there is plenty of new information and knowledge. Writers and artists should acquire the knowledge in the

political, economic, and various social fields. To upgrade their theoretical level, they should study the major literary and art viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and some new ideas. After this, they should make arduous efforts to continuously improve their ability to create and perform. Not only leaders but also writers and artists should pay attention to the quality of intellectual products. They should transcend themselves through hard work.

This entirely new sort of discussion was held from 0800 to well past 1800. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee solicited the opinions of the participants again and again, and asked about the working and living conditions of the comrades from literary and art circles. Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: Leadership means service. We will do a good job in service, and provide favorable conditions for you to resolve misgivings and difficulties. In order to discover and cultivate talented people, we should show concern for their political life, support their work, and help them solve problems in their work and lives. He urged leaders of propaganda and literary and art departments to do practical work for them.

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CSO: 4005/330

## XING CHONGZHI SPEAKS AT PARTY REFORM MEETING

SK230930 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 December, the leading group in charge of improving party style under provincial-level organs held its fifth meeting to urge provincial-level organs and party organizations at all levels to conduct education in party spirit to combat individualism, with the typical cases being seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and the bureaucracy and liberalism, and to foster the firm concept of serving grassroots-level units so as to enable every party member to consciously standardize his acts in line with the principles of party spirit.

The main purpose of today's meeting is to deal with problems that crop up among provincial level organs concerning further enhancing education on party spirit. Bai Shi, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the leader of the leading group in charge of improving party style under the provincial-level organs, presided over the meeting. Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the meeting on further strengthening education on party spirit in which he put forward the following four opinions:

1. In improving party style, it is imperative to vigorously grasp education in party spirit.
2. In conducting education on party spirit, efforts should be made to combat individualism, with the typical cases being seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and the bureaucracy and liberalism.
3. Efforts should be made to integrate the drive to conduct education in party spirit with the work of implementing the "resolution" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.
4. Efforts should be made to enhance practical guidance and leadership over the drive to conduct education on party spirit.

In concluding the meeting, Comrade Xing Chongzhi delivered a speech to encourage provincial-level organs to enhance their concept of service and to better serve the grassroots-level units.

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CSO: 4005/330

## SHANXI RADIO STRESSES FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF CPPCC

HK240229 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "Improve Party Leadership and Bring Into Full Play the Functional Role of the CPPCC"]

[Excerpts] The CPPCC is the broadest organization of the patriotic united front. Its important status and role cannot be replaced by any other organization. The strong points of the CPPCC as a treasury of talent and think tank constitute an important social force for building the two civilizations and achieving the reunification of the motherland. The CPPCC's functional roles in political consultation and democratic supervision are important ways of bringing socialist democracy into play.

In improving party leadership and bringing into full play the functional role of the CPPCC, we must first update our concepts and eliminate leftist influences. At present, both in the party and in society as a whole, some people still lack understanding of the role of the CPPCC, and some even harbor bias against it. Some hold that it is inevitable that CPPCC organizations should be established at central and provincial levels, but at the county level, there are no united front targets, so it does not matter much whether the CPPCC exists there or not. Some say that a county CPPCC is a second-line group and a means of arranging honorary posts for veteran comrades. Some say that the CPPCC is just a powerless collection of old men that cannot accomplish anything.

Due to the existence of these old concepts, it is impossible to break out of old patterns, with the result that in some places discussions between the party committees and the CPPCC are purely formalistic. We must therefore conduct extensive propaganda in the theory, guidelines, and policies on the united front and the important status and role of the CPPCC in the new period.

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CSO: 4005/330

## MINORITY LITERATURE FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED

OW181348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--China's newly-founded Minority Literature Foundation will focus on encouraging more writing from China's ethnic minority groups.

The organization was founded jointly by Mala Qinfu, chairman of the Chinese Minority Writers' Society, and Wang Qi, a peasant-entrepreneur of the Hui nationality. Wang's donation of 500,000 yuan (\$135,000) provided the foundation's base.

In a speech delivered in his native Tibetan language, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, described the founding of the foundation as "a happy event" in the development of China's national literature.

Wang Qi, vice-president of the foundation, also spoke at the meeting. He said, "Minority literature is an important part of Chinese literature, and it is the duty of the whole society rather than specific experts to develop the literary cause of China's ethnic minorities."

The peasant-entrepreneur added, "I'm giving my wealth back to the society, which gave it to me."

Korean nationality Professor Li Min You, Zhuang nationality peasant-entrepreneur Yang Feng and Han nationality peasant-entrepreneur Li Tingcai also donated large sums of money and materials to the foundation.

The State Nationalities Affairs Commission awarded honorary certificates to these four generous contributors.

Seypidin Aizezi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Yang Jingren, Burhan Shahidi and Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, are honorary presidents of the foundation.

Among the foundation's 15 advisors are the chairmen of China's five autonomous regions and some veteran writers.

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CSO: 4005/330

## ZHANG SHUGUANG SPEAKS AT HOHHOT MEETING

SK260540 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 24 December, the Hohhot City Party Committee held a mobilization meeting in line with the decision made by the autonomous regional party committee with regard to greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with concrete deeds. The meeting urged cadres and the people of various nationalities to immediately go into action to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region by scoring outstanding achievements in building the two civilizations.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades from the regional and Hohhot City party and government organs. Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, addressed the meeting. Jia Cai, deputy secretary of the Hohhot City Party Committee and mayor of Hohhot City, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Shuguang stated: Under the CPC leadership, the autonomous region has traversed a glorious road of 40 years and to date it has grown up and become mature. The region has actually had a certain strength in the economy and has basically been independent in this regard and it has also become ever increasingly mature in politics. A new situation in which the region has become stable, unified, and prosperous, and the people throughout the region have industriously worked in order to become wealthy, has taken shape. The 40-year history of the autonomous region has eloquently proven that the Mongolian nationality can only be thoroughly emancipated under the CPC leadership; and can truly realize its national regional autonomy, develop its social productive forces, make social progress, and realize the four modernizations under the CPC leadership. All in all, only under the CPC leadership can the region build itself into a prosperous, wealthy, and civilized area with unity. The 40-year experience and severe test have proven that the Mongolian nationality and the people of various nationalities throughout the region are able to withstand such a severe test. We have constantly thought and worked with one heart and one mind with the CPC and the capital of Beijing. This experience and test have also proven that the region has a good party foundation, cadre foundation, and people's foundation. We are proud of these good foundations and also of the fact that we have made contributions to implementing the party's policy and theory

on nationalities' affairs and have provided experience gained in this regard for the party. The 40-year history has further proven that the Mongolian nationality and the people of various nationalities are heroic, industrious, and brave nationalities who are masters dominating the vast land throughout the region. Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region actually means that we are celebrating the great victory of the party's policy on nationalities' affairs. We should make use of the great practice made over the past 40 years to educate ourselves and the people of the current and next generations, and make use of the positive and negative experiences gained in the past 40 years to educate our cadres, party members, the people, and particularly youths, so as to enable these experiences to become our common spiritual wealth and the motivating force of accelerating the pace of building the two civilizations throughout the region. We should also make use of the great achievements accumulated in the history to encourage ourselves to make progress. All in all, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region represents a big political event for the more than 20 million people throughout the region.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Shuguang stated: Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region means to conduct a review over the work done by the region in various fields as well as represents the largest impetus in accelerating the pace of building the two civilizations in the region and also a good opportunity to publicize the achievements scored by the region. Through these celebration activities, efforts should be made to arouse the more than 20 million people to enhance their political enthusiasm, to build the region, to develop productive forces, and to make social progress. During the celebration period, there will be many domestic and foreign guests visiting us. This is a very good chance for us to conduct exchanges in politics, the economy, and culture with outside places and to establish lateral economic associations. The regional People's Government and the departments concerned should make preparations at all times for introducing scientific and technological experts, equipment, funds, and managerial experience, and should work out policy and conditions for giving preferential treatment to outside investors. All industrial plants and enterprises, particularly light industrial enterprises, should actively and independently establish lateral economic associations and emancipate their minds by opening their gates to the outside world.

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CSO: 4005/330

## NEI MONGGOL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK220607 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress opened in Hohhot on the morning of 20 December.

The items of the agenda of this meeting are to examine and discuss a draft of the revised draft regulations on forestry management of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and a draft planning for the local law of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region for 5 years from 1986 to 1990; to hear, examine, and discuss a report on revising the 1986 financial budgetary plan made by the regional People's Government and a report on the region's public security made by the regional Public Security Department; to examine and discuss the proposals for arrangements for the election of the next people's congresses at such two levels as sumu, towns, and townships; and banners, counties, the cities without districts, and the districts under the jurisdiction of the cities; to examine and discuss the suggested draft namelists of the members of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Electoral Committee; and to appoint and dismiss working personnel of state organs.

Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session held on the morning of 20 December, and briefly explained the agenda of this meeting.

Batubagen said: In accordance with the regulations set forth in the organic law for local people's congress and the electoral law, the tenure of office of the deputies to the people's congresses of sumu, towns, townships, banners, counties, the cities without districts, and the districts under the jurisdiction of the cities elected in 1984 will be over in 1987; and elections of deputies for the next people's congresses will be held before then. Simultaneously, we should do a good job in the election of the deputies to the seventh regional people's congress, and in preparing for the elections for the region's deputies to the Seventh NPC.

This meeting will discuss the work of electing the next people's congresses at the township and banner levels, and also will make arrangements for the work.



Butegaqi, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and head of the group in charge of the legal work, explained the revision of the draft regulations on forestry management of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and of the draft planning for the local law of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region for 5 years from 1986 to 1990.

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CSO: 4005/330

## BRIEFS

TIANJIN CULTURAL TELEVISION STATION--The literary and art station under Tianjin Television Station held a grand soiree on the evening of 20 December to mark the opening of its transmission. Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; and Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, extended greetings at the soiree. Among those who were invited to attend the soiree were representatives from the radio and television departments of the central authorities and more than 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; members of a delegation of Soviet television department; and representatives from Japan's (Dumai) television station. Before the soiree started, Mayor Li Ruihuan cut the ribbon for the opening of the literary and art station. He also called on the television station and the comrades of all literary and art departments to make concerted efforts to handle well the matter which the people throughout the municipality show concern about. Brilliant literary and art programs were performed at the soiree. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Dec 86] /9604

MEETING OF MODEL WORKERS--The Nei Monggol Regional meeting of representatives of model workers was held ceremoniously in Hohhot this morning. Harboring the common wish of the 20 million people of various nationalities throughout the region for stability and unity, and for prosperity through diligent labor, 61 representatives of model workers from various fronts happily gathered to suggest ways and means for doing a better job in reform and opening to the outside world, and for promoting the two civilizations in the region. Leading comrades present at the meeting were Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Liu Yunshan, Wang Duo, Shen Xinfu, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, Fang Chenghai, Shi Shengrong, Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang. Also present were Han Wengui and (Ba Shijie), deputy secretaries of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 86] /9604

NEI MONGGOL MEETING OF LABOR MODELS--On the afternoon of 27 December, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region held a commendation meeting of labor models in (?Hohhot City) with the participation of (?126 advanced units and 282 advanced individuals). Attending the meeting were leading comrades from

the regional party, government, and army organs, as well as from the regional CPPCC Committee, including Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Shi Shengrong, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Liu Yunshan, Shen Xinfu, Seyinbayaer, Chaoluomeng, Butegeqi, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, Zhang Pengtu, Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, and (Xu Shaofeng). Comrades Tian Congming and Ma Zhenduo delivered speeches at the meeting, while Comrade Liu Zuohui read the decision made by the autonomous regional People's Government on commending labor models, advanced enterprises and units, advanced collectives, and advanced individuals who have emerged in various fronts throughout the region. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 86] /9604

NEI MONGGOL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING--The 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress ended in Hohhot on the afternoon of 28 December. The meeting adopted the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional regulations on forestry management, the policy decision to partially change the 1986 financial budgetary plan approved by the Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the policy decision to further strengthen social order made by the Sixth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the namelists of members of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Electoral Committee, and the namelists of personnel appointments and removals of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over and made a speech at the meeting. Butegeqi, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and head of the regional legal work group, explained the revision of the draft regulations on forestry management of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. Seyinbayaer, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, explained the proposals for examining the partial revision of the regional 1986 financial budgetary plan made by the regional people's government. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 86] /9604

PEASANTS-WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY--The fourth plenary session of the first Hebei Provincial Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Committee was held in Shijiazhuang City from 13 to 19 November. During the session, Ma Xinyun, chairman of the provincial Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Committee, delivered a report on relaying the spirit of the 7th plenary session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. Zhang Heyong, vice chairman of the provincial Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, delivered the work report for 1986. During the session, the participating members studied the "Resolution" adopted by the CPC Central Committee with regard to the guiding principles of building a socialist spiritual civilization and drew up the work plan for 1987 in line with the province's actual situation. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 86 p 1] /9604

ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES--Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Early next year Beijing will hold a direct election of people's representatives to the ninth municipal People's Congress at the district, county, township, and village levels. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the eighth municipal People's Congress closed today, vice-chairman Yu Diqing said, "When considering candidates of people's representatives, the nominees should be good in social situations, discussions and decisionmaking skills." The meeting stressed that democracy must be practiced fully from the recommendation to the election of candidates, and nominators should abide by the constitution and laws. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 26 Dec 86] /9599

GENGHIS KHAN BIOGRAPHY--Hohhot, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The first biography of Genghis Khan (1162-1227) in the Mongolian language is to be published in April next year by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's People's Publishing House. According to incomplete statistics, there are about 40 different editions of monographs about the Mongolian warrior-ruler, many in foreign languages, but this is the first time a Mongolian scholar has written a complete biography. It is a critical biography in annalistic and literary style, a publishing house official said. The author, Saixiyerl, 56, has long been engaged in Mongolian studies. He took 10 years to write the 600,000-word biography. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 27 Dec 86] /9599

CSO: 4000/66

## JILIN GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT FORUM OF MODEL WORKERS

SK230511 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 22 January, the provincial and the Changchun City Trade Union Councils held a spring festival forum of model workers. Gao Dezhan, provincial governor, Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, Changchun City leaders, and some 60 provincial model workers from Changchun happily got together to animatedly discuss the excellent situation that has emerged since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the great significance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism, thus further enhancing their confidence in developing Jilin through arduous work.

At the forum, Governor Gao Dezhan put forward three hopes, which he encouraged model workers to attain. The first is to serve as exemplars in upholding the four cardinal principles. Gao Dezhan pointed out: The four cardinal principles are the foundation on which we should build our country. The struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalism has a bearing on the destiny of our party, the future of socialism, and the success of our overall reform and opening to the outside world. Therefore, in this struggle, we should uphold the four cardinal principles with a clear-cut stand, and firmly oppose the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism. Only by upholding the four cardinal principles can we ensure the unimpeded progress of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy, build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and further develop our province's excellent political and economic situations.

The second is to serve as exemplars in doing arduous work, increasing income, and practicing frugality. We should carry forward pioneering and hardworking spirit in doing everything. This is in conformity with the situation of China and Jilin Province. The ultimate goal of our development and expanding social productive forces is to improve the people's material and cultural lives. However, the improvement in living standards should be compatible with the development of productive forces, and with our national capacity. This means to be realistic and act according to our capacity, proceed from reality, do arduous work, and build up our country through thrift and hard work. Extravagance and waste in production and consumption do not conform to the needs in accomplishing the four

modernizations. We hope that model workers will contribute to the four modernizations and the development of Jilin on all fronts, further increase production and practice frugality, and increase profit and reduce spendings to improve the economic results of enterprises.

The third is to serve as exemplars in carrying out thorough reform. We should deepen reform, with the focus on gaining momentum in production, and invigorating enterprises. In order to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, in particular, a good external environment should be created by granting more decision-making power to them at every level, and within the enterprises, the enthusiasm of producers and distributors should be aroused by enforcing the contract system at every level. In carrying out reform, we should be active in making explorations, be brave in blazing new trails, correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual, and pay attention to economic interests, ideological and political work, mental attitude, ideals, and the overall situation. The relationship between economic interests and ideological and political work should be properly handled. We hope that model workers will actively pave the way forward, and create the new.

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CSO: 4005/362

## LIAONING CIRCULAR ON VILLAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK190539 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Recently, the party rectification work guidance group under the provincial party committee issued a circular, calling on cities, counties, districts, towns, and townships to conscientiously achieve the work of taking organizational measures against party members and registration of party members.

The circular notes: At present, most localities that are conducting village level party rectification have entered the phase of taking organizational measures against party members and registering party members. Most local party committees have paid attention to the work of this phase. However, problems that cannot be neglected still exist.

The circular urges: First, the party committees at all levels should conscientiously study relevant principles and policies set forth by the central authorities and the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission, upgrade their awareness, overcome flabbiness and weakness, persist in the party's principles, and conscientiously grasp the work of taking organizational measures against party members and the registration of party members. The localities that have completed or that will soon accomplish the village-level party rectification work should conscientiously organize forces to conduct reexaminations. Those that cannot enter the phase of taking organizational measures against party members and registering party members are not allowed to enter this phase.

Second, party committees at all levels should strictly enforce policies and put an end to overleniency or overseriousness. The minority of party members who seriously abuse their power for selfish ends and seriously violate the law and discipline should clearly be investigated. Their illegal gains must be returned. Through clear investigations, they should admit their mistakes before the masses and should be punished according to discipline. Party members who violate criminal law must be called to account instead of being tolerated. Party members who failed to carry out their duty for a long period of time due to slackening of revolutionary will, those who do not fulfill the requirements of party members, those who do not engage in party rectification, and those who fail to correct their mistakes through party rectification should be persuaded to withdraw

from the party instead of being registered. We should specifically analyze the party members who ask to withdraw from the party. As for the party members who ask to withdraw from the party due to their being old, in poor health, and having heavy housework, we should conduct education on how to let some of them play the roles of party members in order to eliminate their worries. However, the party members who ask to withdraw from the party because of having serious selfish ideas and long-term negative and backward thinking and of being unwilling to fulfill the duty of party members should be allowed to resign from the party instead of being persuaded to stay.

Third, the party committees at the county and township levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership to ensure the smooth progress of the work of taking organizational measures against party members and the registration of party members. Before implementing the work, we should clearly investigate the situation of the party members whose registration has been delayed, of the party members who have been refused registration, and of the party members who have been punished according to discipline.

Fourth, we should firmly grasp the consolidation and building of village-level leading bodies. We should resolutely readjust from the leading bodies those who seriously abuse their power for selfish ends, violate law and discipline, and have an evil style of work; and select and promote to the leading bodies from among those fine party members who have a strong sense of party spirit and a correct workstyle, and are able to resolutely implement the party's principles and policies.

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CSO: 4005/362



## LIAONING GOVERNMENT ABOLISHES 127 OUTDATED DOCUMENTS

SK090524 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Some 127 documents signed by the provincial government have been abolished. This was declared in a recently issued provincial government circular.

These documents were issued over the past 30 years from 1954 to 1983. With the passing of time and the development of the situation, some rules and regulations had been replaced by new ones. Others are still in force, but are not in conformity with the present laws and regulations. Still others are ill-suited to the present situation. Examples are the report of the provincial Finance Department on readjusting the profit retention method of enterprises and the circular on readjusting the industrial and commercial taxes of some enterprises in cities and towns which were approved by the provincial government in 1981; and the regulations on managing the rural vehicles and labor force that go to cities to engage in transport business and the regulations on allowing commune members and individuals to buy tractors for farm use which were issued by the provincial government in 1982 were all formulated in light of the specific situation at that time. They no longer conform with the present new reform situation. Therefore, they were all abolished.

According to a report by a person concerned, some outdated rules and regulations have been replaced by new policies and documents. However, in their practical work, comrades of some departments are still accustomed to mechanically applying the articles, rules, and regulations prescribed in the outdated documents when handling the present new situation. Some have even used them to make things difficult for enterprises and peasants. Definitely abolishing documents that do not conform with the reform situation has enabled us to fundamentally solve this problem. In order to protect the productive forces and to regulate production relations, the provincial government has sorted out some laws, rules, and regulations that cater to the situation of opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy, revised some of them, and clearly defined that they are still effective so as to safeguard reform and to promote the development of the productive forces.

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CSO: 4005/362

## BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION PLENUM--The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held its fifth enlarged plenary session in Harbin from 12 to 13 December. The session clearly defined that the discipline inspection organs should regard ensuring and promoting a sound development of reform as the starting and ending points of their work, and should firmly grasp this principle in conducting their work. The session relayed the guidelines of the eighth plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, summed up the work done over the past year, and discussed the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission's plan for implementing the resolution. Wang Fei, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, made a work report at the session. The session emphatically pointed out: The discipline inspection departments at all levels should further define the guiding principles for their work in an effort to ensure and promote sound development of reform. The cadres in charge of discipline inspection work should update their thinking, expand the field of vision, strengthen their awareness of reform, and create a fine environment and condition for reform. Simultaneously, they should enthusiastically engage in and work in service of reform. Those who persist in the correct orientation and really conduct reform and blaze new trails should be supported. Those who make mistakes due to lack of experiences should be helped to sum up experiences and lessons. As for those who make contributions to reform but have shortcomings and make mistakes, we should help them overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes while fully affirming their achievements in an effort to arouse their enthusiasm for conducting reform. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Dec 86] /9604

RETIRED CADRES 'GET-TOGETHER'--A get-together for the retired veteran cadres of provincial organs to greet the Spring Festival was held at the provincial veteran cadres activity center on the morning of 24 January. More than 180 veteran cadres of the provincial organs attended the get-together. Comrade Gao Di extended Spring Festival greetings to the veteran comrades on behalf of the provincial party committee and government. At the get-together, Comrade Gao Di introduced to the veteran comrades the province's situation in agricultural and industrial development in 1986, and reported on the two major matters the province will grasp in 1987. The first matter is to uphold the four cardinal principles and to oppose bourgeois liberalism; the second is to increase production and

revenues and economize on expenditures. Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, also gave a speech at the gathering. Liu Yunzhao, Zhang Fengqi and others attended the get-together. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jan 87] /9604

LIAONING'S QUAN SHUREN MEETS HONG KONG EDITOR--On 25 December, Acting Governor Li Changchun met with Li Guoqiang, chief editor of the Hong Kong "Guangjiaojing" Publishing House, and in an interview, answered questions and urged him to introduce Liaoning's reform and opening to the outside world to the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and friends abroad through his journals. Before the interview, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, met with and held cordial talks with Mr Li Guoqiang. The "Guangjiaojing" Publishing House is a fairly influential publishing unit in Hong Kong. During his stay in Shenyang, Mr Li toured scenic spots and historical sites, and visited the primary schools with electrical audio-visual aids, kindergartens, and old folks' homes in Beijing Village of Yuhong District. After meeting with the old people at the old folks' homes, he commented: Only socialism can provide for the aged. It is impossible for Hong Kong and capitalist countries to do so. In Beijing Village, Li Guoqiang also held animated discussions with friends from press circles. During his stay in Shenyang, Mr Li Guoqiang also met with Zhao Fu, chief editor of LIAONING RIBAO. Mr Li has already left Shenyang to visit Liaoyang and other places. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 86 p 1] /9604

HEILONGJIANG COMMISSION PLENARY SESSION--The provincial Advisory Commission held its seventh plenary session in Harbin on 11 December. The major items on the agenda were to further study the CPC Central Committee resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to discuss ways to implement the guidelines of the resolution in our practical work. Chairman Chen Lei gave a speech on how to further study, publicize, and implement the resolution. He pointed out: Building socialist spiritual civilization is a major event which can decide the success or failure of socialism. We veteran Communist Party members and veteran cadres should take the lead, and play an exemplary role in building spiritual civilization. Comrade Chen Lei said: Among our members of the Advisory Commission, many have participated in the leading work of various societies, associations, research societies, and other mass organizations. These mass organizations have wide contacts with experts, scholars, and the masses of various strata. We may embark on the study of some special issues concerning building of the spiritual civilization in line with the characteristics of every organization so as to provide good materials for the study and propaganda of the spiritual civilization. Members of advisory commissions should go deep into the grassroots to conduct investigations and study the practice of building spiritual civilization, familiarize themselves with the new situation in building spiritual civilization, and sum up new experiences. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 4005/362

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LOP NOR NUCLEAR TEST SITE DESCRIBED

Urumqi XINJIANG HUABAO in Chinese No 4, 25 Jul 86 pp 2-5

[Article by Peng Jichao [1756 4949 6389]: "At the Place Where the Mushroom Cloud Rose." Photos by Zhang Jiantang [1728 1696 1016] and Zhao Jun'an [6392 0689 1344]]

[Text] History will forever remember this glorious moment:

On 16 October 1964 at exactly 1500 hours, there was suddenly a blinding flash of light and a tremendous boom in the Lop Nor area, deep in the great desert of Xinjiang. A mushroom cloud rose into the air and shot into the heights. China's first self-designed and developed atomic bomb successfully exploded!

Beginning with that awesome instant, startling news about China's ever increasing national defense capability continued to sound:

Successful test of a nuclear guided missile!

Successful test of a hydrogen bomb!

Successful underground nuclear test...

Everyone's attention was totally fixed on this mysterious location each time a report came out. However, over the past more than 20 years this place has remained little known by man. We visited the nuclear test site at the beginning of spring. Its cloak of mystery was lifted little by little...

The vast and desolate Lop Nor region is the most ideal area in China to perform nuclear tests. From 1959 to the present, a modern, comprehensive nuclear test site was constructed here through the labors of our soldiers and commanders. Dozens of nuclear tests of various forms and yields have been carried out. We observed sites for tests conducted on towers, in the air, on the surface, and underground. Most moving was ground zero of the first atomic bomb. Fierce flames from the nuclear blast scorched the sand within a diameter of several hundred meters, so that from a distance the dark brown scorched sand surrounded by flat desert seems like a giant phonograph record chanting about the power to melt iron and stone. At the center of ground zero is an iron tower which held the atomic bomb that year. Its upper portion was disintegrated in the explosion, while the remaining ribs were bent over to the ground and look both like a dinosaur skeleton and a fantastic memorial. Standing in the blast area, looking out to the fields, one can see spots of green and pairs of goats and rabbits running and playing. A desert fox stares

stupidly at us...The flourishing vitality of the nuclear test site makes everyone feel life's limitless vitality.

Following a twisting mountain road, we came to a research base deep in the Tian Shan. Comrade Hu Yaobang, during his personal inspection in July 1985, wittily called this a "rock forest deep in the mountains." Amidst the bare rock row after row of high buildings impressively stand under the mountain. Hundreds of technicians silently live and work here. Among them are an older generation of scientists who returned to their motherland after a new China was established, middle-aged intellectuals who graduated from college in the 1950's and 1960's, and a new generation of college graduates who have in recent years committed themselves to science and technology for the national defense. They are sincere in their work of modernizing the national defense and have abandoned the wealthy life of the heartland to come to the border. They stress revolutionary work and are proud to struggle with adversity. Through diligence and conscientiousness they have victoriously completed numerous nuclear test missions and attained thousands of scientific test results to greatly contribute to China's national defense. Qian Shaojun [6929 4801 6874] is an outstanding example upon whom the Central Military Commission bestowed the title "Model for National Defense Science and Technology Work." We also visited the Yangpingli [7122 1627 6849] Meteorological Station, called a "Model Meteorological Station" by the Ministry of National Defense. This was one of the first units of the base to be situated deep in the desert where it has struggled for 26 years on the frontline of the nuclear test area, performing meritorious service for many atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. An "oldhand" related the story of an "8,000-li patrol": In 1964 on the eve of our first atomic bomb explosion, seven soldiers formed a group to insure the safety of the test site and the masses, walking 8,300 li through the ancient city of Loulan and along the Yadan region on the banks of Lop Nor...People often speak of nuclear testing as a remarkable event, yet those outstanding results are created by the toil of these anonymous heroes!

The name of the test site's living area--Malan [7456 5695]--is full of poetic meaning. Formerly there were only a few old elms here, the rest being simply desert. Malan has now become a beautiful gobi city; its streets are wide and straight and the buildings are in neat rows. Nearly 10,000 trees have been planted and it has been cited by the army as a red banner unit for afforestation. Strolling through Malan, the drooping willows and rooster's call can make one believe they are in southern China. People usually think of a nuclear test site as something terrifying, but we saw the healthy offspring of these "oldhands" who participated in many nuclear tests. Children born those years in underground or rammed-earth shelters are now lovely girls and strong young men. They enthusiastically work in the research labs, television station, hospital, schools, bank, post office, factories, and stores. At the kindergarten we saw Malan's third generation--innocent, lively children, whose laughing faces and cheerful voices made us suddenly realize the continuing sentiments of those who named the site "Malan":

We hope our work will be as heroic as thunder!

We hope our lives will be as beautiful as flowers! ["Malan" is the Chinese aster which grows in barren soil.]

[Photo captions]

1. [p 2 top left] Mushroom cloud rises up into the sky.
2. [p 2 top right] Iron stand at ground zero of first atomic bomb.
3. [p 2 bottom left] This has by no means become an area forbidden to life.
4. [p 2 bottom right] Sunset at the nuclear test site.
5. [p 3 top] One corner of the nuclear physics lab.
6. [p 3 right] Daybreak at the nuclear test site.
7. [p 4 top] Information center at the base's research institute.
8. [p 4 bottom left] Yangpingli Meteorological Station.
9. [p 4 bottom right] Computer system of the base's research institute.
10. [p 5 top] Young and old researchers work together.
11. [p 5 bottom left] Communications soldier on duty.
12. [p 5 bottom right] Chemical defense troops during an exercise. [Photo by Chen Shuyuan [7115 2579 0337]]

CSO: 8311/3521

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MILITARY LEADERS OPPOSE BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM

#### Jinan Military Region

SK190439 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] At a meeting of PLA units directly under the Jinan Military Region to relay and implement the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission on 16 January, Song Qingwei, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, pointed out: The vast number of commanders and fighters should work together with the people throughout the country and the province to unswervingly persist in the four cardinal principles and make a clear-cut stand to oppose bourgeois liberalism in an effort to ensure a correct orientation of PLA construction.

Song Qingwei said: The enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission especially emphasized that political work is the lifeblood of our army. This is a successful experience gained by our army through scientific practices. We must not neglect ideological and political work, but strengthen it at all times. The current struggle against bourgeois liberalism has set forth new requirements for the political work of the PLA.

He said: Hard to avoid is that the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalism in society affects the PLA, because the PLA does not live in a vacuum. Under this situation, strengthening ideological and political work in the PLA is of great significance.

He stressed: The PLA should stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalism, persist in the four cardinal principles, strictly abide by the party's political discipline, and be a promoter for safeguarding and developing the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity.

#### Qinghai Military District

HK170229 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The party committee of Qinghai Military District recently convened a meeting which stressed that it is necessary to regard opposing bourgeois

liberalization and upholding the four cardinal principles as the major contents of ideological and political work in the PLA this year.

The meeting called on all commanders and fighters to profoundly understand that the four cardinal principles are our foundation in building the country, and that no one is allowed to oppose the four cardinal principles by any means. The commanders and fighters must correctly view the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, distinguish and boycott the influence of all kinds of erroneous trends of thought, and deepen understanding of the fact that there would be no New China and no victory in socialist construction and reform without the CPC. PLA units must, in conducting ideological and political work, also teach commanders and fighters to always remember the nature, program, and functions of the People's Army, and act as strong pillars of the people's democratic dictatorship and models in preserving stability and unity.

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CSO: 4005/372



'EIGHT PROHIBITIONS' TO IMPROVE ARMY DISCIPLINE

Taipei INSIDE CHINA MAINLAND in English Jan 87

[Article from Liberation Army Daily JIEFANGJUN BAO]

[Text]

**New Norms**

**Eight Negative Commandments**

The leader comrades of the military committee have recently proposed "Eight Prohibitions" as a supplement to "Three Articles of Discipline and the Eight Points For Attention." The need for the "Eight Prohibitions" arises out of recent historical conditions. They are an effective way in improving servicemen's attitudes, working style, and discipline, especially at grass-roots level. We believe that all comrades should abide by the "Eight Prohibitions" to the full.

**Many Forms of Misbehavior**

The situation in the armed forces is much improved. After the streamlining of the military organization, units up to the level of regiment have made noteworthy achievements in Party rectification, warfare, training, study, science and culture, creating a force of men with a dual training. However, some problems also exist. The most serious are lack of discipline, sloppy working style, and improper instruction methods. Although such problems have only arisen in specific units or individuals, they are a highly damaging influence. Excessive use of corporal punishment, accepting of gifts and

bribes, drinking and gambling, and winning honor and reputation by false claims are all out of keeping with the principles of China's armed forces and go against their better traditions. At the same time, they hamper achievement of the forces modernization. These problems are attributable to both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Some residues of feudalism and degenerate capitalist practices have crept in through the chinks provided by liberalization and reform. There is no question that if we are to stalwartly fight degenerate tendencies, mere ideological education is not enough. Some firm rules are needed to guide people's behavior. The "Eight Prohibitions" will curb the present malpractices and uncivilized behavior and will ensure improvement of relations between soldiers and officers and strengthen the socialist spirit and civilization within the armed forces.

**Everything Is Forbidden**

Some of the "Eight Prohibitions" represent concrete rules deriving from the "Three Articles of Discipline and Eight Points of Attention." For example, "It is prohibited to insult or use corporal punishment on servicemen" is a concrete rule deriving from one of the "Eight Points of Attention," which reads: "No beating or insulting of servicemen." Other Prohibitions are supplementary to the guidelines contained in the "Three Articles and Eight

Points." For example, the final prohibitions concern matters which have not been raised before because they represent new problems requiring new rules of behavior. Here, there are some norms of administrative supervision, such as "It is prohibited to fine servicemen." One concerns relationships between ranks such as "It is prohibited to accept gifts from soldiers." The prohibitions on excessive drinking, gambling, and pornography are general rules of conduct. The prohibition on fraudulent behavior relates to ideology and working style.

### **A Panacea of Course**

Thus, the "Eight Prohibitions" are rules that penetrate into all aspects of servicemen's lives, and will ensure firm grass-roots discipline. As a whole, they will help to restore the better traditions of our armed forces and eliminate the temptations of degenerate feudalistic and capitalist attitudes and working styles. It goes without saying that these strict, but reasonable rules will be universally binding. Full abidance by the "Eight Prohibitions" together with the "Three Articles and Eight Points" will ensure that ideological attitudes and practical conduct of servicemen are brought in line with Party requirements.

### **Where Policy Permits....**

It should be mentioned that the "Eight Prohibitions" basically aim to control the behavior of cadres. The first four relate directly to them, as does the prohibition on fraudulent behavior. Military discipline should be strict. Strict discipline should be first and foremost applied to cadres. The "Eight Prohibitions" crystallize this spirit in firm rules.

If everyone is to be made to comply with the "Eight Prohibitions," cadres must first gain a full understanding of them. Instruction must be provided in the significance and implica-

tions of the prohibitions, and it must be emphasized that they set firm norms that everyone must uphold without exception. Of course, in enforcing the prohibitions, attention must be paid to policy. Contraventions must be dealt with according to circumstances and details. Emphasis should be placed on education rather than punishment, and on raising the level of consciousness and helping people to understand the underlying moral issues of their ideological attitudes.

### **Eight Prohibitions Hailed by Bigwigs**

(September 8, 1986, Liberation Army Journal [Jiefangjun Bao].) On July 3, the Director of the General Political Department, Hsu Chiu-Li [Xu Qiu-li] said in a speech at a report-back meeting on correction of the Party style in the forces and Party rectification, "In addition to firmly enforcing the "Three Articles of Discipline and Eight Points of Attention, we must also institute rules to cope with new situations and problems that have arisen out of changing historical conditions. These are as follows: "It is prohibited to insult or use corporal punishment on servicemen, receive gifts from soldiers, for cadres to encroach upon the interests of servicemen, to fine servicemen, to engage in excessive drinking, to gamble, to read or view pornographic material, and to engage in fraudulent behavior."

Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yang Shang-huan expressed his full approval of the "Eight Prohibitions" saying that they complemented the "Three Articles of Discipline and Eight Points of Attention," and should become the laws governing the behavior of military personnel. He said that all should be conscientiously enforced by all units.

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CSO: 4000/069

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA CONTRIBUTIONS TO MODERNIZATION DRIVE

OW020900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) contributed greatly to the nation's modernization drive last year by taking up civilian projects and converting military technology to civilian use, today's PEOPLE DAILY reported.

With a considerable number of soldiers mobilized, units of the PLA completed 6,538 civilian projects last year, including some key projects such as diversions of water from the Yellow River to the Shandong Province city of Qingdao, expansion of the Shantou Airport and construction of approaches to the Yellow River highway bridge near Zhengzhou in Henan Province.

In addition, the army helped plant 37.68 million trees and two million square meters of grass last year, according to the paper.

Military academies, and science and technology research institutes have done a lot to help the national economy. Last year, the army helped train 325,800 technicians for civilian units.

The paper said some research institutes have transferred their technology to civilian use. The National Defense Commission of Science, Technology and Industry alone has completed 541 transfers of military technology to civilian use.

A military medical research institute in Sichuan Province has introduced meat-preserving techniques to a local factory, enabling it to avoid losses caused by deterioration of meat, the paper said.

Moreover, the Signal Department of the headquarters of the General Staff of the army last year provided 257 military long-distance telephone lines to China's ministries, improving communications among major Chinese cities.

Last year, the army also sent out 561,000 soldiers and officers, 3,290 planes and vessels and 54,600 vehicles on emergency rescues and tasks, the paper said.

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CSO: 4000/068

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### LIU JINGSONG SPEECH AT SHENYANG PLA PARTY CONGRESS

SK250636 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Liu Jingsong, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Shenyang Military Region and commander of the Shenyang Military Region, gave a speech at the 11th party congress of the Shenyang Military Region Headquarters, which ended on 23 January. He stressed: The four cardinal principles are the foundations for building the country and the army and are guidelines for leading national construction and army building to follow the correct direction.

He pointed out: The core of the four cardinal principles is to uphold the party's leadership. As far as the army is concerned, upholding the party's leadership means to believe in the party's greatness and correctness, to absolutely obey and follow its commands, to grasp the building of the party as the foundation for building the army, and to display the core and leadership role of the party in all fields of army work. With regard to this point, we should not waver in our confidence.

He said: We should educate all party members to make a clean break with bourgeois liberalistic words and deeds, and to clearly understand that the struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalism has a vital bearing on the major issues of consolidating the stable and united political situation, implementing reform and the open policy, and making the great cause of the four modernizations a success. Meanwhile, we should also urge all party members to strengthen the party's political discipline, to unswervingly implement the CPC Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and the resolution, to maintain a high level of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, and to allow no person to do or say anything opposing the party's line, principles, and policies as well as the resolution. No person is allowed to do things that go against the decision of the party Central Committee. This is party political discipline as well as the bounden duty of the party organizations at all levels and each and every party member.

The 11th party congress of the Shenyang Military Region Headquarters was held in Shenyang from 18 to 23 January. During the meeting, the delegates

conscientiously studied the guidelines of the relevant central documents and held enthusiastic discussions on how to uphold the four cardinal principles and to strengthen the building of the party.

(Wang Youting), an intellectual who settled down in the border area to devote his efforts to the revolutionary cause, and 20 pace-setters, both individuals and units, such as the long-distance vehicle crops of the military region, were commended at the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/372

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN GROUP ARMY COMMEDED FOR FACTUAL WORKSTYLE

OW140353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Report by reporters Hu Nianqiu and Tan Daobo]

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--"Expose problems to be criticized rather than try to cover them up to seek commendation." This is the realistic spirit a group army stationed in Henan has displayed in stressing principles and daring to search for its shortcomings, thereby improving its party committee organizationally, and army construction in all fields. Its experience has been popularized by the Central Military Commission's Discipline Inspection Committee and the Jinan Military Region party committee on many occasions.

The party committee of the group army has stressed principle and refrained from ostentatious practices. It has worked out rules on how leading cadres should set good examples in seeking truth from facts.

To further nurture the realistic spirit, the party committee of the group army has attached great importance to democratic supervision by party members, cadres, and fighters in recent years. Last year, it conducted seven meetings to mobilize the masses of soldiers in exposing problems and finding solutions. All units at and above regimental level in the group army have convened soldiers congresses to hear criticisms and suggestions. The party committee has also done a good job in receiving visitors and replying to letters, and has called a monthly meeting to especially study the work of handling them.

Thanks to the party committee's factual workstyle, a healthy tendency has emerged in the group army. It has overcome the unhealthy practice of formalism and ostentation and made remarkable progress in army construction. Last year, it achieved good scores in both military and political training as well as in logistics work, and some topped the entire PLA.

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CSO: 4005/372

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### JINAN UNIT COMMENDED FOR SERVICE ON YUNNAN BORDER

SK070525 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 December, the Jinan Military Region held a report meeting at the Bayi auditorium on the advanced deeds of the party branch of a certain PLA unit's 6th Company. Comrade (Yue Qishen), political instructor of 6th Company, gave a report on behalf of the party branch.

Recently, representatives of the party branch of 6th Company had the honor of attending the national conference to introduce the deeds and experiences of advanced party branches and outstanding Communist Party members. Their deeds were praised by central leaders and leading cadres of the military commission.

At the defensive battle in the Laoshan area, the party branch of 6th Company gave full play to its role as a fighting bastion, and led the commanders and soldiers of the company to hold fast to its forward position for 95 days, withstanding the bombardment of more than 20,000 rounds of ammunition by the Vietnamese Army, shattering nearly 100 attacks by the enemy, and annihilating approximately 380 enemy. It was named the "Laoshan heroic company which holds fast to its position" by the Central Military Commission. A total of 53 out of the 58 party members of the company rendered meritorious service.

Song Qingwei, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, spoke at the report meeting. He called on grassroots party organizations and Communist Party members of the military region to learn from the party branch of the 6th Company, strengthen the party's ideological and political work in the army, give play to the role of party members as vanguards and exemplars, and strive to fulfill the tasks entrusted by the Central Military Commission and the military region.

Before the report meeting, Li Jiulong and Chi Haotian, leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, held cordial talks with Comrade (Yue Qishen), political instructor of 6th Company.

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CSO: 4005/372

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CRIME RATE OVER LAST 3 YEARS DROPS 35.3 PERCENT

OW191034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--China logged 440,000 criminal cases in the first ten months of this year, with 80 percent involving economic crimes such as theft and swindling, according to the Public Security Ministry.

"Most cases occurred in larger cities and areas where the commodity economy is comparatively developed," a senior official from the ministry told XINHUA today.

The official said, "crimes in cities accounted for more than 40 percent of the country's total and those incidents in the countryside were mainly concentrated in towns and townships along the railways."

"The total number of crimes this year may turn out to be slightly higher than last year," he said, "but the crime rate in the past three years dropped 35.3 percent over the previous three years."

"This drop shows that the nationwide crackdown on serious crimes, which began in August 1983, has yielded positive results," the official stated.

Public order in 1981 and 1982 was in a sense "atypical," with criminal cases climbing to 890,000 in 1981.

In the last three years, a large number of criminals were punished in accordance with the law, while more rehabilitation programs were prescribed for minor offenders, especially juvenile delinquents.

Police confiscated contraband valued at 714 million yuan (\$193 million), 3,500 unlicensed pistols and rifles, and some ammunition and explosives, the official reported.

"As a result of the crackdown and other factors, social and public order nationwide at present is back to normal," he noted, describing manifestations of normal social order: fewer instances of gang crimes, fewer cases of assault and rape, order maintained in public places including markets, theaters, and parks, women working night shift having a stronger sense of personal safety, and the willingness of individuals to actively combat crime.



"In three years, individuals reported more than 2.9 million alleged offenses to the police and they apprehended more than 280,000 offenders on the spot," the official said.

"Nationwide 270 police lost their lives and more than 2,100 police were injured on the job," he added.

Referring to the increase in economic crimes, including theft and robbery this year, the official said it was closely related to the developing commodity economy and the rapid growth of fund circulation.

"The rise of money-related crimes is a normal phenomenon as characteristic of a stage in the social reform of a developing commodity economy," the official said.

"Most offenders are taking advantage of imperfections in the transitory management and legal system during the reform" he added.

"It is hard to further reduce this crime rate at the present stage," he stated, "but, the current stability of social and public order will be maintained a relatively long period."

The official proposed more efforts in helping improve social order in larger cities and areas along railways. In rural areas, the protection of township enterprises and individual business people will be a key task for the police, the official concluded.

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CSO: 4000/064

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REGULATIONS ON CONFISCATION OF CRIMINAL GAINS

OW191130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--Provisional Regulations on Confiscation and Disposal of Property Gained and Tools Used in Acts Violating Public Security Control

(To be Promulgated by the Ministry of Public Security on 20 December 1986)

In accordance with the provisions in Article 7 of the "Regulations on Public Security Control and Punishment of the People's Republic of China" promulgated on 5 September 1986, the following provisional regulations are formulated to govern the confiscation and disposal of property gained and tools used in acts that violate public security control:

1. In handling cases violating public security control, public security organs shall seriously examine and verify the property gained and tools used in such cases and, after verification, dispose of them in compliance with the provisions contained in these regulations.
2. All property gained through violations of public security control shall be confiscated with the exception of the following, which shall be returned to the original owners:
  - (1) Public and private property gained by theft, swindling, and robbery, taken during a disturbance, and obtained through blackmail and extortion;
  - (2) Hidden mail and telegrams of others; and
  - (3) Other property that public security organs believe shall be returned to the original owner.
3. The following tools or property used in violation of public security control and owned by the violators shall be confiscated:
  - (1) Tools used for gambling;
  - (2) Tools used for smoking opium and injecting morphine and other narcotics;
  - (3) Tools used to beat up others;

(4) Equipment used for making, reproducing, and disseminating obscene books and pictures, obscene audio and video tapes, and other obscene articles;

(5) Tools used to damage public facilities;

(6) All kinds of coupons and certificates illegally sold for profit or objects used to defraud others of money and belongings; and

(7) Other tools and property that public security organs believe shall be confiscated.

4. All contraband items seized in the handling of cases violating public security control shall be confiscated.

5. Tools used in acts violating public security control, if investigation proves that they are not owned by the violators, may not be confiscated, with the exception of contraband items.

6. Seized property and tools that were gained and used in acts violating public security control, if they are not to be returned to the original owners but to be confiscated, shall be listed and kept carefully and shall be disposed of in accordance with the following principles after adjudication comes into force: Those to be turned over to the state treasury shall be forwarded to the financial department for disposal. Contraband items shall, after approval is obtained from a responsible person at or above the level of police station chief, be sent to special organs for disposal or destroyed by public security organs themselves. Contraband items in the category of obscene articles shall be disposed of according to the relevant provisions.

7. Property to be returned to the original owner, if not claimed by the original owner within 6 months after he is notified, shall be treated as property without owner and turned over to the state treasury. The disposal of such property may be postponed appropriately as special circumstances warrant, but in no way shall the postponement exceed 3 months.

8. Articles whose original owners cannot be found immediately and which are perishable or deteriorate easily or cannot be kept may be sent to the departments concerned for sale after approval is given by a responsible person at or above the level of police station chief in consideration of the actual circumstances, and the sales proceeds shall be handled in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of these provisional regulations. Items that cannot be sold may be destroyed by public security organs after they are itemized on a list.

9. No units or individuals are allowed to borrow, use, exchange, and take over the confiscated property. Anyone violating this provision shall be given administrative and disciplinary sanction. If the act constitutes a criminal offense, the offender shall be prosecuted for his criminal liability according to law.

10. Provincial, regional, and municipal public security departments and bureaus may enact measures for implementation of these provincial regulations based on the principles contained herein and report such measures to the Ministry of Public Security for the record.

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CSO: 4005/321

IDEOLOGICAL WORK 'SHOULD BE BASED ON SELF-EDUCATION'

Taipei INSIDE CHINA MAINLAND in English Jan 87

[Article by Liberation Army Daily JIEFANGJUN BAO]

[Text]

***A Discussion of the Ideological Education of Youth***

**The New Generation**

Not long ago we held a "conference on Reforming Ideological Education for Youth". I heard a number of specialists and scholars give lectures that were rich in content and gave me a lot to think about.

One person suggested that our political education work during the period of conflict took on a tone of indoctrination. We directly instructed the troops as to what is true and what is false, what is right and what is wrong. This had the function of producing a sharp consciousness of political questions and nurturing correct concepts of right and wrong. But at the present time when we are engaged in the work of raising up the cultural level of all the people and strengthening the consciousness of socialist democracy of the people, young people are no longer restricted to the role of passively accepting whatever is told them by their leaders and teachers or whatever they read in books. Their field of vision is very

wide, they get information from a wide variety of sources. As regards anything new, they like to look into it deeply, explore the source, get to the bottom of it. Their self-awareness is also much stronger. Their aspirations toward active participation in things are intense. On this basis they aspire to find their own way in exploring the realms of thought. They are not satisfied with merely listening to straightforward indoctrination or political education that lacks breathing space for thought. They aspire to grasp for themselves the truth about human life, to reach their own understanding of the "key factors" in the life of society. For this reason it is only through ideological work based on a capacity for self-education that we can attract them.

**From the Top Down**

A comrade from one of our universities put forward the idea that at present the most important aspect of reform in ideological education is reform of the content of that education. The key to the reform of this content must come from the actual thinking of young people. We must promote

education at various levels in order to solve the problems of "one big rice pot" or "cooking in one big pot" that we have inherited from the older approach to political education.

A military comrade I talked to was of the opinion that if we want to raise education to a higher level there are two problems we must solve. One is to bring about an appropriate reform of the methods of management of political education. The present arrangement for political education within the military is all arranged by the higher organizational levels and passed downward. The contents and methods of education, the time schedule and even every concrete step—all are determined in advance. And they are supposed to be carried out in a practical and effective manner so as to reach every individual in the regiment. It is very hard to reconcile this approach with the need to adapt to differences in the actual conditions of different units. If we want to bring about a change in this situation we must firmly grasp the necessity of reconciling with the higher level's need to arrange everything on a unified basis the complementary need of giving the lower levels a certain amount of freedom.

### **Multi-level Approach**

The second problem that must be solved is this: forming a correct estimate of the level of thinking that prevails among the young men in the regiments. If we make the mistake of rating their level of thought too high we will also raise our expectations for the results of their political education too high. As a matter of fact, the men in the regiments are recruited from every level of society. The level of intellectual sophistication achieved before entering the ranks of the military varies a great deal from one to another. If we think that during their three years of military service, and by putting them through our courses in political education, we can make each and every military man in-

to a new Communist man, there is really not much possibility of that. As for the small number of intellectually advanced young men, we must put them through our course in Communist political education, lead them to a heightened awareness in their actual experience so that they will grow up into Communist Party members. As for the great majority of young men, we must start with giving them education in the ideals of patriotism and Communist heroism in order to help them acquire a correct view of human life and give them a good ideological foundation that they can continue to develop. As for soldiers who are unusually backward, we must proceed on the basis of basic human behavior and develop them by education to the point where they can meet the ordinary standards of soldiers and then speak to them about other matters.

### **Coping With "Pollution"**

Since the opening up of our country toward the outside world, the influx of non-Chinese culture has developed with remarkable swiftness. How are people in the field of ideological political work to cope with this new influence? A great many comrades believe that first of all it is necessary to recognize clearly that an infusion of non-Chinese culture is the road that we must take in order for our society to make progress. It is also a necessary trend in the course of historical development. A number of comrades who are engaged in the work of educating young people in institutions of higher learning have pointed out that there are some people in the field of ideological political work who harbor a kind of nameless fear or a mental attitude of opposition with regard to the influx of non-Chinese culture. Thus there are some people who can't get used to seeing a young person holding a guitar. They feel it is a low class instrument

of foreign origin that came in off the street. It does not rank with the flute or the two-stringed violin which delight the eye and please the ear.

### **To Re-ate Trivialities**

Next we must analyze the concrete situation of cultural exchange and clearly define its role in ideological political work. Some comrades believe that the important thing is to work on modes of thought and social consciousness and that one should not get involved too much with exchanges in the fields of science and technology. As for the young people in society, one should not worry too much about what kind of clothes they wear, what kind of hat they put on, what kind of hair style they have or what kind of tunes they sing. But then do we or do we not want to oppose the capitalist lifestyle? Of course we do. But it is only in the area of thought concepts that we can take the lead in doing this. We cannot solve the problem on the basis of just making certain kinds of rules.

### **But Not Too Much**

Finally, we must continue to get rid of the influence of "leftist" thought. At the same time we must be prepared to hold firmly to the four basic principles. Amid the cultural exchange, we want to lead the young people to choose and accept things that are healthy, while opposing the germs of capitalism. Moreover, we must not make anything the object of ideological struggle or class struggle. In the exchange of cultural

elements between China and the outside world, the one who stops eating altogether because of a hiccup will suffer from malnutrition. The one who swallows more foreign material than he can digest will suffer from indigestion. Both are unhealthy attitudes and neither of them is to be adopted.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### ZHEJIANG HELPS PROMOTE NATIONAL DEFENSE

OW202337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Report by reporter Wu Dongfeng and correspondent Xue Ligang]

[Text] Hangzhou, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--In the course of developing economic construction, Zhejiang Province also paid attention to national defense work. It promoted economic construction while paying attention to national defense and played a big role in invigorating the local economy.

In order to keep pace with the new situation in the course of developing the PLA reduction-in-force and reorganization program, the leading party and government comrades in Zhejiang conducted investigations and study in the provincial military district, in various militia departments, and in PLA units stationed in the province. They accumulated fresh experience in strengthening national defense. During 1986, Zhejiang supplied various PLA units with a batch of excellent new recruits. It helped recruit highly qualified pilots, rated as the best group in the nation. Zhejiang was also rated as outstanding among the provinces and cities in east China in helping army cadres transferred to civilian work seek jobs and settle down. The Nanjing Military Region also propagated its experience in strengthening joint defense between the Army, police, and people in the coastal region.

In order to closely link national defense with economic construction, the province has placed on work emphasis in the following areas:

--Support PLA units in training people to become competent in handling military and civilian affairs, and in combining training with assignment to various posts. The province has helped PLA units set up more than 700 training and employment centers for those who are good at handling military, as well as civilian, affairs. Training such people is closely integrated with recommending them to various units and hiring them.

--Set up an army-civilian joint defense system in the coastal cities on the basis of their new characteristics. Militia detachments, which do not divorce themselves from production, have been set up in more than 30 coastal cities and counties throughout the province. They have played a

significant role in strengthening joint defense and doing relief work in the struggle against natural calamities.

--Organize militiamen to participate in training while carrying out production and construction; regard the work of organizing militiamen to participate in developing key construction projects as a factor in improving the quality of the militia.

--Take care of military installations and army property after the departure or reorganization of PLA units.

--Organize militia cadres to master military, as well as civilian, skills so that they will become competent in handling military, as well as economic, affairs.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

LANZHOU PLA PRODUCTION OPERATIONS--Lanzhou Military Region income from production operations in 1986 was 88 million yuan, and the region earned \$1.4 million in foreign exchange. In the past 2 years, the region has set up some 200 production bases for lead, zinc, coal, agriculture, and animal husbandry. Last year, the region allocated 13 million yuan from its production income to construction of barracks, investment in talent, and improvements in daily life. Through diversifying its production operations, the military region trained 10,000 dual-purpose talented persons and settled 7,200 PLA dependents. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 87] /9604

GUIZHOU LEADERS VISIT TROOPS--On the evening of 15 January, the provincial comfort group for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents visited the provincial military district to extend comfort to the PLA in the province. Hu Jintao, Ding Tingmo, Su Gang, He Renzhong, and (Li Wanlu), party and government leaders of Guizhou and Guiyang, took part in the visit. During the visit, Jiao Bin, commander of Guizhou Military District, thanked the comfort group for their solicitude. He said that in the New Year, PLA units stationed in the province would uphold the four basic principles, take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing and boycotting bourgeois liberalization, regard the major affairs of state and stability and unity as the most important things, and make their proper contributions to invigorating the province's economy. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 87] /9604

SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS--Laoshan area of Yunnan Province, 27 Jan (XINHUA)--For the past 2 days, Vietnamese troops have shelled a border area in China's Yunnan Province. In addition to the shellings, they have also sent small detachments to harass frontline positions held by Chinese frontier guards in the Laoshan area, military sources here said. At 6:00 am Monday, Vietnamese troops fired 300 large-caliber shells at the Chuantou area in Malipo County, and several Vietnamese detachments tried to raid Chinese frontline positions. Early this morning, they fired another 300 shells at areas in Malipo County, and at 19:50 pm, a Vietnamese platoon attacked a Chinese position in the Laoshan area. Chinese frontier guards have repulsed the Vietnamese attacks and raids. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 87] /9604

LOCAL DOCTORS TRAINED--Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in poor areas have used their expertise to help local residents eliminate poverty, today's "PEOPLE DAILY" reported. "The units working in these areas found residents in poor regions content with a low standard of living and not commodity-minded," the paper reported, "and they are not confident of their ability to improve the natural environment." The main focus for the units is education, and the Shenyang Military Area Command has held vocational training classes for peasants, teaching agricultural and animal husbandry skills. They have also helped rural enterprises earn 2.7 million yuan (730,000 U.S. dollars) annually. The Air Force Division in the Dabie mountains of Hubei Province has trained 300 local doctors and nurses who are needed urgently in the area. The troops have used their technological expertise to promote production, their communication facilities to spread economic information to peasants in remote areas, and their research findings to solve technological problems. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 23 Jan 87 OW]

ARMY HOSPITALS OPEN TO CIVILIANS--Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Most army hospitals are accepting civilian patients to help relieve China's hospital shortage problem, reports the current "HEALTH NEWS" which was issued Tuesday. Army doctors treat over 15 million civilian patients every year, the same as those handled by 300 county hospitals. Although China has built a great number of hospitals at all levels, on average there are two beds and one doctor for every thousand people. The practice helped army doctors raise their professional skills in handling difficult cases and helped to expand army hospitals with extra profits. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 14 Jan 87 OW]

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